# National Anti-Slavery Standard.

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National Anti-Slavery Standard.

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## Pro-Slavery.

In this Department we give place to such extracts from the Pro-Slavery Press, North and South, as serve best to illustrate the character of Slavery and the spirit of its [illegible].

### PASSAGE OF THE NEW AMENDMENT.

THE *Evening Post* under the above head, comments on the opposition to that measure under two classes. The first, it calls the "impracticable Democrats, who, it says, "have that virtue in great perfection which distinguishes a certain animal when he shuts his eyes, throws back his ears and kicks up his heels.

"The second class," it says, "who dislike this amendment is happily very small, and consists of those few dogmatists, as impracticable as the Democrats, who will permit nothing to be done which is not done in their way or according to their own theories. Of these there are two sorts, one of which desires to prolong the antagonism of North and South, and to keep the South out of the Union, in order to carry certain schemes of their own for special legislation, and another which construes the state into a church, and will have nobody empowered to legislate upon whom it has not previously imposed its own moral convictions. Both sorts agree in considering the central Government, not as a limited government, but as an absolute government, not as a government instituted to carry out certain specified purposes, common to the whole cluster of States, but as a special and local government, which ought to run through the whole gamut of legislative powers. They would transfer to it, if they could, the entire burden of representative duty, and thus convert it into as cumbrous and oppressive a despotism as ever [illegible] upon the estates and liberties of a nation.

"This partial and contracted class oppose the new amendment, because they see that if it be once passed by the requisite Constitutional majority it will take the agitation of the 'negro question' out of the domain of Federal politics. What does it say: That each State shall judge for itself of the proper time and manner of extending the franchise to the new citizens lately infused into its population; but that if any State does not choose to count them in its own political body, neither shall they be counted in the political body of the United States. In other words, if any class, because of race or color, is deemed unworthy of the suffrage, it is *pro tanto* unworthy of representation, and particularly that those who deem it so shall not have representation on their account. That seems to us just, and it leaves the determination of the matter precisely where it ought to be left, to the communities most deeply interested and best able to decide the question.

"But, in the face of these impracticable opponents, we hope the amendment will be successful, because we [illegible] in it the means of composing existing difficulties, of satisfying to some extent the demands of all parties, and of settling this work of reconstruction, which occupies Congress to the exclusion of other and most indispensable measures. We want our finances attended to, our taxation lessened and simplified, the odious tariff remodelled, and specie payments resumed at the earliest day. The whole nation waits impatiently for the cessation of sectional strife, that the wisdom of the whole may be applied to the inauguration of the new era of peace, harmony and progress which the war has opened."

[The *Tribune*, heartless also, like the *Post*, accepts the measure, and remands the loyal colored population of the rebel States back to their merciless tormentors, and for the same reasons—that "Finances," "Currency," and more prosperous peddling may be restored, as follows:]

"We hardly need repeat that we most heartily approve and commend this action. The Amendment is right in itself, and it is one that will commend itself to every fair mind. It says to each State 'Judge for yourself as to the Right of Suffrage within your own limits; but do not ask other States to count as a portion of the body politic those of your inhabitants to whom you deny that character.' We might choose to go further if we could do as we would; but we do not believe it practicable to carry the people further at present; and we prefer establishing a principle which will bring all right in time to attempting to do more at once, with a moral certainty of failure. The fact that ultra Radicals and ultra Conservatives concurred in opposing this amendment will commend it to the favor of the great majority. We have hopes of its success.

"And now let us hope that the Finances, Currency, Resumption and improved and simplified Taxation, will soon claim the attention of Congress."

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WOULD NOT DISBAND.—At a meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society in Boston, on Thursday the 25th ult., a proposition was made to disband the organization. It was supported by William Lloyd Garrison, who took the sensible view that prompted the suspension of the *Liberator*: that as all the country is now anti-slavery, there is no need of agitation in that particular direction. But the gaseous old gentlemen and high-cheeked women who have derived a sort of notoriety from their identification with the Society, could not endure the idea of being so summarily returned to their normal mediocrity, and under the lead of Wendell Phillips, they voted Mr. Garrison down. The Society therefore "still lives." Its future labors will be of about as much importance as those of the ancient lunatic who conceived it his especial duty to wind up the sun at an early hour every morning, in order to furnish light to the world. But as this sort of insanity which distinguishes these agitators must have some occupation, and that which they propose is perfectly harmless, perhaps the Society is a good investment after all. It may obviate the necessity of building and maintaining asylums, with great expense and labor.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

### APPLICATION OF THE RAWHIDE.

From the N. Y. Times.

A PROMINENT city journal, generally supposed to be an especial admirer and champion of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, gives particular prominence, in its largest type, to the following paragraph. The manner and place in which it appears show that it was a labor of love on the part of the editor:

> Frederick Douglass, making a speech the other evening in Brooklyn, was induced to consider Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and some of his recent utterances affecting the rights of negroes. 'I do not find fault with Mr. Beecher,' said Fred, "though I do not always agree with him. I remember that, not many years ago, he declared that, if he could abolish slavery on the instant, or, by waiting twenty-five years, could have it so abolished that its overthrow would wholly redound to the glory of the Christian Church, he would prefer the latter. I presume he was entirely sincere in this preference; and yet if I were a Maryland slaveholder, and Mr. Beecher were my slave, and I had a rawhide, I could take this opinion out of him in less than half an hour."

It would be a sight, indeed, to see Mr. Frederick Douglass rawhiding Henry Ward Beecher until he renounced the glory of the Christian Church, and we really cannot believe that the brawny Frederick could do the job in less than thirty minutes. Mr. Beecher is himself capable of immense physical endurance; and if that endurance were tested with reference to his noblest and holiest convictions, we are quite sure he would hold out beyond the time indicated.

But, seriously, is not this style of illustration a little severe? We need not contrast the whipper and the whippee; they are widely known—the one as a Christian gentleman and philanthropist of whom thousands of personal friends and the world at large, wherever great intellects are honored, are justly proud. The other is a mulatto of considerable smartness, entitled to a certain degree of credit for escaping from slavery, and efforts for the amelioration of the condition of his race. To the enfranchisement of Mr. Douglas and his kindred, Henry Ward Beecher has devoted the best part of a hard-working life; he has preached, lectured, paid, prayed and voted for them—has fed, protected, encouraged, advised and employed them—has done vastly more real work for them than any man living. These are his thanks: thirty minutes of lashing with a rawhide in the hand of a six-foot negro, so that the love of God's Church might be whipped out of him, or the dogma of immediate social revulsion whipped into him, is the courteous proposition of Mr. Douglass. The picture is decidedly more impressive than pleasant, and recalls a word of advice in such cases, spoken by very high authority with Mr. Beecher, however Mr. Douglass may esteem it. It is: "Cast not your pearls before swine, lest they turn again and rend you."

## Selections.

### CONGRESS.

[Last week the proceedings of Congress were crowded out of THE STANDARD by reports of more important bodies—the American and Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies that held meetings in Boston. The most significant work was done in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, when Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, with an amendment so as to read as follows:]

> RESOLVED, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the said Constitution, viz:
>
> Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, provided, whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, all persons therein of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation.

Mr. Eldridge inquired wherein the resolution just reported differed from that heretofore emanating from the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Stevens replied, the Committee had merely omitted the words "direct taxes," leaving this for a future amendment. They did not wish to embarrass the subject.

Mr. Wright suggested that there could be no impropriety in laying the report of the Committee on the table for the present, so that gentlemen may consider what it is before they are called upon to vote.

Mr. Stevens said that gentlemen certainly knew what the report was after a week's debate. The Committee had merely omitted the words "direct taxes," and there was no propriety in longer detaining the House.

On his motion the demand for the previous question was seconded—73 against 49.

Mr. Stevens gave way to Mr. Schenck, who submitted the following as a substitute for the report of the Committee:

> Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to the number of male citizens of the United States over twenty-one years of age having the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures. The Congress at their first session after the ratification of this amendment by the required number of States, shall provide by law for the actual enumeration of such voters, and such actual enumeration shall be separately made in a general census of the population of all the States, within every subsequent term of ten years in such manner as Congress may by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every one hundred and twenty-five thousand of actual population, but each State shall have at least one representative.

Mr. Benjamin said the State of Missouri would be more affected by the proposed amendment of the gentleman from Ohio than any other State. Her representatives had had no opportunity to express their views on this subject. As he understood the amendment, the representation was based on the number of voters, to be determined by the laws of the respective States. It was known that Missouri had endeavored and had succeeded in placing that State in loyal hands; in other words, had disfranchised the rebels, and in doing so had disfranchised one-half of the voters of the State. By the adoption of this amendment, therefore, the representatives from that State would be reduced from nine to not exceeding four members in this House. It was virtually saying to that State, unless you remove the restriction on the rebel element, and admit a rebel delegation here, you shall have only that small number of members; and the same thing was said to every State, and to Louisiana, unless you admit the rebels to vote, you shall have but one member. He presented Missouri reconstruction as a model. Whenever any rebel State shall come here, after doing as Missouri had done, placing the Government in loyal hands, he was ready to vote her admission. He concluded by saying it would be impracticable to carry out that amendment in Missouri.

Mr. Stevens said they had been informed by high authority, through a pundit at the other end of the Capitol, that it was better not to amend the Constitution, but to let it stand as it was. He held a very different view himself, and believed that this Congress had intrusted to it a high duty, no less important and no less efficient for the weal or woe of the country than the one intrusted to that august body who made the Declaration of Independence; and he believed that now, if they omitted to exercise that high duty, or abused it, they would be held to account by this and future generations, and by all the world in favor of freedom, and that their names would go down to posterity with the same measure of applause or condemnation as they disposed of this subject, so necessary be be treated honestly and justly for the benefit of every human being.

The time had come when, through blood, every stain had been washed out, unless they chose to re-establish slavery, which God forbid. When everything was in their power, when the rebels had lifted their parricidal hands against the country, had been vanquished, and had cut themselves off from every right by the law of nations, and repudiated the Constitution of the United States, should they so rebuild the sacred edifice as to place it on a broad foundation of human rights, or cut off a portion of those rights and crush beneath their feet four millions of immortal beings? This was the question presented to them, and yet they were told no amendment was necessary. He believed he was right in saying that the proclamation, the command, of the President of the United States, made and put forth by his authority, at the very time this House was legislating on the question, was in direct violation of the privileges of this body. Made in that way a few centuries ago to Parliament by a British king, it would have cost him his head; but we are tolerant of usurpation and abuse of power. He wanted Christian men to go among the freedmen and teach them their duty as citizens, which they know much better already than their late masters, and the latter would take notice of what the former understood. He was understood to say that he didn't desire the freedmen to exercise suffrage until they become qualified, which he thought would be in four or five years, and until the Constitution was amended so as to comport with the Declaration of Independence. The amendment of the gentleman from Ohio, he said, proposed to base representation on the basis of male citizens. By this they would make a crusade against women in the Constitution of the country. Were those who favor its amendment as afraid of the women, as gentlemen on the other side were afraid of the negro? He further opposed the amendment, and said he wanted a two-third affirmation vote on the joint resolution reported by the Committee on Reconstruction, and they would take great pleasure in sending it to the President, though they need not submit it to him for approval. It, therefore, was the more kind in the President to send advice to them without being asked for it.

Mr. Stevens made some further remark respecting the status of the Southern States, recapitulating some of his previous arguments on the subject.

The House, under the operation of the previous question, then voted on and rejected the amendment of Mr. Schenck, by a vote of 29 yeas against 130 nays.

The House then passed the joint resolution—yeas 120, nays 46.

The speaker announced that two-thirds having voted in favor of the joint resolution, it was passed.

On the same day in the Senate, Mr. Lane of Kansas made the following presentation. He said: I present, with great pleasure, the petition of 124 beautiful, intelligent and accomplished ladies of the city of Lawrence, Kansas, praying for an amendment to the Constitution that shall prohibit the several States from disfranchising any of their citizens on the ground of sex. As the petition is very brief, I ask that the gallant Senate will hear it read.

The petition was read, after which Mr. Lane said: The Committee that is considering the subject of extending the right of suffrage to the male blacks of the United States, it seems to me, is the proper one to refer the petition of the white women of the United States on that subject, and I therefore move that it be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

It was referred.

Hon. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, had on a previous day presented a petition on the same subject, as follows:

Mr. President, I present a petition for universal suffrage signed by some of the most intelligent and accomplished women of our land, asking an amendment of the Constitution of the United States that shall prohibit the several States from disfranchising any of their citizens on the ground of sex.

The petition sets forth that the Constitution classes them as "free people," and counts them as "whole" persons in the basis of a representation, and yet that they are governed without their consent, taxed without appeal, and punished without choice of judge or jury. Therefore, as Congress has now before it amendments to the Constitution in harmony with advancing civilization, placing new safeguards round the individual rights of four million emancipated slaves, they ask you "to extend the right of suffrage to women, the only remaining class of disfranchised citizens, and thus fulfil the Constitutional obligation to guarantee to every State a republican form of government."

Justice and equality are what they pray for, and as the only sure protection for that, they demand the ballot.

One other word I perhaps ought to say in presenting this petition; it is that they, the women of the land, who have shared so many of the hardships of this war, and shed such radiance of Christian charity over the wrecks it has wrought, have, so far as they are moved to make this demand for equal suffrage, been content to hold their claim in abeyance, that the nation might establish the principle of freedom in the person of the slave. But having done so, they fear now that the same Constitutional amendment which may carry civil rights to the emancipated classes may prohibit those rights, either directly or by implication, to women. They deprecate any such action or thought, and in view of it they feel no longer content to remain silent. They believe in the rightfulness of their demand; and so believing, they appeal to the reason, no less than the sympathy, of the Congress of the United States to take heed that at least nothing prejudicial to their claim shall go upon the record.

I move the reference of this petition to the joint Committee on Reconstruction.

The motion was agreed to.

### EQUAL RIGHTS IN VIRGINIA.

THE BLACK CODE TO BE ABOLISHED.

IN the Virginia Senate on Wednesday last, John H. Gilmer made a speech in advocacy and explanation of an important series of bills reported to the Senate in relation to negro evidence, etc.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, in a leading article, explains the nature of the changes which are proposed. The *Enquirer* says:

"The 'Black Code' in Virginia is about to be repealed, and distinctions known for years to be known no more forever.

* * * *

"It is the part of common sense to recognize the potency of an existing fact, and so to regulate our actions as to produce peace and harmony instead of strife and trouble. We cannot if we would, and we do not believe that Virginia would if she could, revive 'slavery, slaves and free negroes.' Therefore, it is more a matter of prejudice than principle which opposes those changes in the laws made necessary by the revolution in the relations of the blacks to the whites. No human legislature can make a white man out of a negro, but we believe that a very good citizen may be made out of a freedman, and we feel satisfied that every man of common sense will recognize that it is better for Virginia to confer rights upon her freedmen than for those rights to come from the grace and favor of the Congress. However much we may dread the 'spirit of the age,' we cannot resist it—we have surrendered our arms and cannot fight that spirit, and being powerless for effectual resistance, opposition makes us ridiculous. But while we cannot successfully resist the spirit of fanaticism, we may, by prudence and wisdom, so direct its movements as eventually to prevent its ruining us. There are certain rights and privileges which it becomes the people of Virginia to confer upon the freedmen, and which, if conferred by the Legislature, may prevent the Congress of the United States from conferring others for which neither the negroes nor the whites are prepared.

The elevation of the morals of the freedmen is not only the duty, but the interest of the whites: it reacts upon the welfare of both classes, and in no particular whatever can it work injury.

* *

"The admissibility of negro testimony excites the prejudices of many of our people; the idea of having a white man's oath contradicted by a negro's is repugnant to the sense of right and truth. The well-known unreliability and want of truthfulness in the negro is the cause of this very great repugnance; but then the cross-examination is the great sifter of truth, and never fails to separate the true from the false. To yield this concession of the 'spirit of the age' is the part of wisdom, and fraught with so little danger as to be, in our opinion, harmless.

"The bills proposed are as follows: No. 32, to punish insurrection; No. 33, to punish certain crimes; No. 34, for registering marriages, and legalizing marriages of colored persons; No. 35, against unlawful marriages; No. 36, in relation to the maintenance of illegitimate children; No. 37, for the punishment of offences committed by negroes, provides that for all criminal offences committed by colored persons, the punishment shall be the same as provided by law for white persons who may commit like offences: for trial by jury, where, in like cases, white persons would be so entitled, and the proceedings against them shall be the same as in prosecutions of white persons for like offences, and that

> Hereafter the evidence of Indians and colored persons shall be heard in all legal investigations at law or equity; to have such weight and credence as the jury, court or justice hearing it may allow to it; but such evidence shall in all cases, in courts of law as well as in proceedings at common law, be given [illegible] before the tribunal that is to weigh it, and not in the form of deposition. No appellate tribunal shall supersede or reverse the judgment, order, or decree of an inferior tribunal, on the ground that said judgment, order, or decree is contrary to the evidence of colored persons, where the tribunal seeing and hearing the witnesses examined certifies to the record that it did not give credence to such witnesses. The evidence of colored persons, so taken, may be reduced to writing and spread on the record, or filed in the cause, when desired by any party to the proceedings or deemed proper by the court; provided, that when the parties to the proceedings are all white persons, the evidence of no colored person shall be received to prove facts occurring prior to the 1st January, 1867.

'Bill No. 38 regulates contracts for labor or service between white and colored persons, defines what shall be a days' or months' labor, requires contracts for a term longer than one month to be in writing to be binding on a colored person, etc., to be duly acknowledged before a justice, etc. A days' work, 'whether performed by colored or white persons,' is to be 'ten hours of actual labor,' and a months' work to be 'twenty-six of such days.'

"No. 40 requires apprentices to be taught reading, writing and arithmetic.

"Such is the new code of laws proposed for the government of the freedmen. We sincerely hope they may pass. They are required by the situation of the country, and can be altered and improved as experience may point out their defects. Some legislation is absolutely necessary, and we hope the Legislature will exhibit that spirit and justice to the negro which his conduct during the war so well deserves. Persons are apt to visit upon the negro the prejudices and passions engendered by the war. This is altogether wrong; we were their friends before the Northern man interfered between the master and his negro, and we must remain their friends, and prove ourselves their best and surest friends. The negro daily experiences the worthlessness of Northern sympathy, and is learning to know that his real friend is the Southern white man. Confer upon him these rights and privileges, protect him in his labor, and he will prove our best laborer."

### THE REPUBLICANS AND THEIR JANUS-FACED PRESIDENT.

[The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* under the head of "THE UNIONISTS AND THEIR PRESIDENT," writes thus:]

IF ever a party made a greater mistake than the Union party did last summer, there is no record of it in the history of politics. Their President had been murdered; the Vice-President thus succeeding to the power, was a Southern man; the rebellion had just ended, and Southerners were seeking terms.

Under these circumstances the Unionists did not surround their new President, seek to sustain and [illegible] him, and give him tangible proof at once of their support and the loyal expectation of the party to which he owed his elevation. On the contrary, they—let him alone. All summer long this Southern President lived and moved and breathed in an atmosphere of Southerners. "Oh, for a bracing breeze from the green mountains, to stir the air of the White House," exclaimed one of the few who staid to watch. But the breeze never came. Now and then, a Northern Congressman ran down to Washington for a day, found the ante-room of the Executive mansion full of rebels, and left in disgust, without seeing the President, or after only a hurried and not very good-tempered interview.

Meanwhile, the President, generous and full of sympathy for the fallen, saw only their good side. If there was malignity, it was reserved for the freedmen; if there was left the hatred against the North on which the flames of war had been fed, it was all turned against the blood-thirsty Sumnerites; for the President there were only honied words, and the fairest spoken promises. Those who might have informed him better, avoided him; those who surrounded him constantly found their own interest in leading him astray as to the actual facts of the case.

If, under these circumstances, Mr. Johnson has been led to different conclusions from those of his party, what cause is there for wonder?

To this day, I fear, there is too much of the same blunder. Union members have heard that the President may turn against them; they don't like some things he has done, and they either keep away, as do dozens whom I could name, or, as in other cases, begin their interviews by assuming that he is thinking of going over to the enemy. Not long ago, an eminent Radical came to Washington to have a frank talk with the President he had helped to elect. When he was taking his leave the President said, 'I wish I could see and have free talk like this with more men of your way of thinking. They don't seem to come to me freely, as the other side do."

The other day we had a fine specimen of this "freedom on the other side." A committee of Tammany Democrats waited on the President and modestly asked him to go over to New York and attend their 8th of January meeting! About the same time it happened that an old fellow-Democrat and late rival candidate for the Vice-Presidency, had an interview with Mr. Johnson. "I tell you," said John Cochrane, "the Democratic party reeked in treason throughout the war. You cannot afford to let the people think you have one lingering relic of sympathy for it." And he came away, seeming to think the President agreed with him.

It cannot be denied, however, that many gentlemen of very diverse views seem to come away from the White House, entertaining simililar impressions; and Democrats with Northern constituencies and Southern principles in many cases really believe that they are going to carry the President over. Thus such a Democrat as Mr. John Hogan, of St. Louis, was perfectly sincere, the other day, in asking a Radical not to press the question of post-office printing, because he thought in a few days he could get it for the rebel organ in his city—as the most ardent supporter of the "President's policy."

### THE FLOGGING OF WOMEN.

From the Bedfordshire (Eng.) Mercury.

*To the Editor of the Star:*

SIR: During the proceedings taken by the military authorities for the suppression of the late riots and disturbances in Jamaica, an enormous, but unknown number of the black and colored people were flogged. Among the number of these wretched and unfortunate creatures thus punished, it is credibly stated that more than 300 were women and young girls, and we are told that they were flogged with that severe instrument of torture, called the cat-o'-nine tails. The English public are entitled to know something more about this flogging of women, to enable them fully to comprehend the enormity of this transaction. It must, therefore, be understood that flogging women in Jamaica means flogging naked women. Men are flogged with the cat on their bare backs and shoulders only. It is otherwise with women. They are flogged according to Jamaica fashion in a manner that requires a much more indecent exposure. However shocking this may be to mention, it is not the less necessary that the fact should be known. The person of a woman flogged is publicly and indecently exposed in shameful nakedness. The revelation of the facts relating to such floggings of women by the West Indian slave-owners, was the circumstance that most powerfully roused the indignation of the people of this country against negro slavery, and most prominently conduced to its abolition. I am altogether at a loss to conceive that under any possible circumstances of insurrection or warfare it could be necessary to resort to this abominable and ferocious punishment of women. It is absolutely necessary for the ends of justice, and a due regard for outraged humanity, that these things should be known to the women of England.

If I have wrongly described the mode of flogging women in Jamaica, Brig.-Gen. Nelson, who is reputed to have authorized these women-floggings, is now in this country, therefore I shall be glad to be contradicted by him in this matter if it can be shown that I am in the wrong.

H. PRINGLE,
Formerly Stipendiary Magistrate, Jamaica.
Chelsea, Jan. 5.

*To the Editor of the Star:*

SIR: Your correspondent, Mr. Pringle, is doubtless right in thinking that English women ought to know the brutalities which have been inflicted on women in Jamaica. The additional information which he gives heightens to an almost unbearable degree the indignation and shame with which one has heard of the flogging of 300 woman by the authority of Englishmen bearing the commission of our Queen. Could not women all over the country petition Parliament not only to punish those who have so offended, but to pass a law imposing very severe penalties on any who, in any part of her Majesty's dominions, under any circumstances whatever, should dare to treat a women in the disgusting manner described? If ever women may speak, surely it is now in behalf of other women so cruelly oppressed. This consideration has overcome my reluctance to doing what I never did before in addressing you.—I am, etc.,

AN ENGLISH.

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SELLING POSTAGE STAMPS ON CREDIT.—The object of the law authorizing the sale of postage stamps on credit, as appears from a letter from the Postmaster-General to the Chairman of the Senate Post-Office Committee, is to enable the Department to circulate its stamps through the States lately in rebellion. He says this cannot be done to any considerable extent for the reason that the law only authorizes the sale of stamps to Postmasters for cash, and that there are many places where there are not qualified persons who can take the oath to fill the Post-Offices, nor persons of sufficient means to enable them to purchase stamps for cash. There are many persons who cannot take the oath who can furnish good bonds, and thus accommodate a very great demand for stamps. He indicates his intention, if the bill passes, to appoint, as far as practicable, assessors, collectors, and other officers of the United States. While the compensation proposed is small, the penalties provided are severe, as in the case of receivers and custodians of the public money. He says, further: It is believed that a measure of the character proposed will not only produce considerable revenue to the Department, but will tend to promote a feeling of contentment and subordination among the people of the Southern States, and at the same time protect the Department against loss.

### LABOR IN VIRGINIA.

From the Colored Tennessean.

WE give below the proceedings of a meeting held by the planters of Cumberland county, Va., for the purpose of regulating the prices of labor among the freedmen. The mere publication of these proceedings, without a word of comment, would be sufficient for the intelligent reader, and were it not that by commenting upon them, we can thereby answer some of our cotemporaries' outrageous falsehoods respecting colored laborers, we should not have a single word to either prefer or append to this most infamous schedule of prices:

> HIRING FOR NEXT YEAR.
>
> A meeting of the [illegible] of Cumberland county, Va., was held at the Court-House on November 27. The meeting was for the purpose of adopting some regulations between the farmers and the negroes. The meeting adopted resolutions ex[illegible]kind feelings toward the negroes, but [illegible] that up to this time they had, too generally, been guilty of idleness, insubordination, vagrancy and theft. The following scale of prices for the ensuing year was adopted:
>
> For men, strictly No. 1 in every respect, $8 per month.
> For next class, $50 per year.
> For ordinary men, $40 per year.
> For boys between fifteen and twenty, from $25 to $40 per year.
> For strictly No. 1 house women, cooks or washers, $60 per year.
> For strictly No. 2 house women, cooks or washers, $40 per year.
> For No. 3 house women and field hands, from $30 to $30 per year.
> For girls from fifteen to twenty, from $10 to $30 per year.
> For boys and girls under fifteen, food.
>
> One-half the annual pay is to be paid in July—the other half in January. The men will not be allowed to converse during working hours; they will not be allowed to raise stock or fowls for their own use; they will be charged with all the property, stock, or fruit on the farm that may be lost or stolen; they will have 30 minutes for breakfast, and 45 minutes for dinner; they will be fined one dollar for each time they are impudent, or are guilty of swearing, quarreling, fighting, or wilful disobedience.

The above may be taken as a fair specimen of the prevailing ideas of justice and fair dealing among many of the planters in different sections of our own and neighboring States. We presume this action of the planters in Cumberland county, to be one link in the solution of the all-absorbing question, "Will the negro work?" Should the freedmen of said county find that, during the months of July and August, they have no clothes to wear, no money to pay doctor's bills, or to meet the thousand other incidental wants of their families, and should, in consequence thereof, express the slightest word of dissatisfaction or discontent, these self-appointed regulators of capital and labor will undoubtedly consider the great problem solved, and will exhibit to the world new and conclusive proof that the "negroes are inclined to idleness, insubordination, vagrancy and theft."

* * * * * * *

The most infamous portion of the rules laid down for the government of the colored laborers, is that relating to their *personal liberty*. They are not allowed "to converse during working hours." Even the small enjoyment of enlivening the weary hours of toil with "small talk," is denied them, and their mouths are locked in silence. The birds chatter while building their nests; the industrious bee hums while storing his hive, and a republic of busy ants hold converse with each other while laying up their winter food, but a community of human beings, endowed with reason and intellect, must transform themselves into dumb oxen, and work. Again, they will not be allowed "to raise stock or fowls for their own use." Here we have "Shylock" with a vengeance. The planter, in substance, says, "your labor is *mine*, and I will exact all, even to the last quiver of a muscle." Again we see cropping out that same disposition to discourage industry and enterprise among the freedmen. They must do nothing, be nothing, say nothing except what will profit their *masters*, alias employers. They are to be charged with everything "that may be stolen or lost;" they will be "allowed 30 minutes for breakfast and 45 minutes for dinner." "They will be fined one dollar for each time they are impudent." These are the enactments of professedly Christian planters, in a civilized land in the nineteenth century.

### NEW SLAVE CODE OF ALABAMA.

THE following bill we cut from the Huntsville *Advocate* of Jan. 4, 1866. It was passed into a law by the present Legislature of Alabama and has received the sanction of Gov. Patton, the Confederate Cotton Loan agent, into whose hands the destinies of the loyal citizens of that territory have been cruelly surrendered:

> SEC. 1. That it shall not be lawful for any freedman, mulatto, or free person of color in this State, to own fire arms, or carry about his person a pistol or other deadly weapon.
>
> SEC. 2. That after the 20th day of January, 1866, any person thus offending may be arrested upon the warrant of any acting Justice of the Peace, and upon conviction fined any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned in the county jail, or put to labor on the public works of any county, incorporated town, city or village, for any term not exceeding three months.
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> SEC. 3. That if any gun, pistol or other deadly weapon be found in the possession of any freedman, mulatto, or free person of color, the same may by any Justice of the Peace, Sheriff or constable be taken from such freedman, mulatto or free person of color; and if such person is proved to be the owner thereof, the same shall, upon an order of any Justice of the Peace, be sold, and the proceeds thereof paid over to such freedman, mulatto, or person of color owning the same.
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> SEC. 4. That it shall not be lawful for any person to sell, give or lend fire-arms or ammunition of any description whatever, to any freedman, free negro or mulatto; and any person so violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in the sum of not less than fifty, nor more than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the jury trying the case.

### METHODIST RECONSTRUCTION.

REV. THOMAS O. SUMMERS, D.D., one of the leading men in the M. E. Church South, and during the late war a violent rebel, gives his views on the reconstruction of the Methodist Church, in a letter to the *Southern Christian Advocate*. He denies that there is any disposition on the part of either the people or the preachers of the M. E. Church South to unite with the M. E. Church, though any proposition from the latter, for a "feasible union," made in a "proper manner," would be favorably considered. He thinks any attempt on the part of the Northern Church to occupy Southern ground would be the very worst policy, as it would be the violation of the plan of separation agreed to in 1844, and subsequently recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States—it would be intrusion, as the Canonists express it, erecting altar against altar, introducing confusion and every evil work—the very essence of schism. If a new population flowed into the South, and declined the fellowship of the Southern Church, very few Southern persons would go with them into the Northern Church, though a system of proselytism would probably be set on foot and draw off the ignorant and restless into schismatical societies, and perhaps provoke controversies which would prove fatal to the interests of Methodism in the South.

In regard to slavery he says the sentiments of the people have not changed as to its divine authority, and, indeed, there has not yet been time for any such change. Many have believed that the liberation of the blacks would ruin both them and the whites, but the Doctor does not despair, believing that 'the Lord reigneth." After having considered the foregoing topics one by one, in a brief manner, he reverts to the great absorbing topic of reunion, as follows:

> "The Southern Church has always been in favor of union on equitable and honorable principles. The South never wished to dictate to the North any terms inconsistent with the Bible and the Discipline as it was before 1844—secession, slavery or anything of the sort. On the other hand, the Southern Church is loyal to the United States Government, and intends to remain so. The twenty-third article of our confession sufficiently defines our position in regard to the powers that be. As Christ's kingdom is not of this, we do not recognise the right of Cæsar, or any one else on his behalf, to meddle with our system of faith, worship and morals, as long as it does not infringe upon the Constitution and laws of the country in which we live.
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> "But suppose the Northern Church should cease to vilify us as rebels and miscreants; should cease to appropriate our property, when not restrained by supreme authority; should refrain from 'intrusion' into our territory; should send us the olive branch as we sent it to the Northern Conference in 1848—what then? Well, I hardly know what would be even best then, and I have no authority to speak for the Church at large, even if I were well persuaded in my own mind.
>
> "I am free to say that I have never been in favor of invading their territory, by way of reprisal: but if they schismatically refuse to fraternize with us, repudiate the amicable and equitable provisions of the plan of separation, propose new terms of communion which conscientious ministers and laymen in the South cannot subscribe, I do not know that it may be our duty to extend our range—not by way of reprisal, but to afford connectional aid to those who will be lost to Methodism if we do not respond to their Macedonian calls."

### HONOR TO GEN. SAXTON.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Leader.

AT the close of the services, by the Rev. Mr. French, at Zion Church, on Sunday afternoon last, Rev. Mr. Gibbs announced that Gen. Saxton was present, and, as it was understood that he was soon to depart from us, the congregation would be glad to hear from him. The General excused himself from making any remarks. It was then suggested that a meeting be extemporized for the purpose of expressing their high appreciation of Gen. Saxton's services as Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen, and their regret at his sudden removal.

Mr. Wm. Lake was called to the chair, Rev. J. C. Gibbs chosen Secretary. Mr. Gibbs presented the following resolutions:

> Whereas we, the colored people of Charleston, South Carolina, learn of the removal, from this Department, of our eteemed friend, Maj.-Gen. Saxton, a soldier, a Christian, and a gentleman, we are filled with sorrow, and can with difficulty refrain from asking—Was this because he delivered the poor that cried, the fatherless, and him that had none to help him? Was it because the blessing of the poor, of him that was ready to perish, came upon this Christian soldier, and he caused the widow's heart to sing for joy? Was it because he was eyes to the blind and feet to the lame? Was it because he was a father to the poor, and the cause he knew not he searched out? Or was it because he remembered the words of our Blessed Redeemer, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these my little ones ye did it unto me?"—Therefore, be it
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> Resolved, That, we, the freedmen of South Carolina, call to mind the patience, the solicitude, the persistent efforts of Maj.-Gen. Saxton, to fulfil the wish of the Federal Government toward us, in securing to every man the benefit of law and order; our schools, printing press, churches, our bank at Beaufort, with a deposit to-day of $240,000, and his impartial decisions on the labor question—all of which stand as constant memorials before us, of his actual worth, as a civil and military ruler.
>
> Resolved, That, inasmuch as nothing can secure so fully to ourselves and our children the blessings of freedom, as intelligence, virtue, industry, we will ever remember his advice on these points, and strive to embody it in all the duties of life.
>
> Resolved, That the best pledge we can now give to the Federal Government, and to our numerous friends throughout the civilized world, is an intelligent appreciation of the rights and duties that grow out of our new position, as citizens of this Commonwealth, and our fixed purpose to follow these rights and duties to their legitimate results, with justice for all and malice for none.
>
> Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be presented to Gen. Saxton, and also inserted in the South Carolina *Leader* and New York *Tribune*.
>
> Charleston, S. C., Jan. 14, 1866.

Major M. R. Delany said that it would be strange indeed if he could be present at the reading of such resolutions and not say something in favor of them. If it had not been for such a man as Gen. Saxton there would not have been such a Major as M. R. Delany, nor such a Captain as O. S. B. Wall. He has borne the heat and burden of the day. His voice has been often heard in favor of equality. It was to him that the first commission was given to march down to Florida and proclaim liberty to the slave, and enlist colored men into the United States service. The people could never know the real loss they were to sustain in the removal of the General; and if the united voices of the freedmen could be heard at Washinton, lamenting his departure, there would be no ears among the heads of Department that would not tingle with shame at such an act. The Major hoped that there might go forth from the meeting a sentiment in favor of the resolutions. The position which the colored people occupied in the State of South Carolina, was mainly owing to the efforts of Gen. Saxton.

Mr. Samuel Dickinson said that he could not but feel that he was one of the humble recipients of the blessings which Gen. Saxton had caused to be shed upon them. And, as such, felt that the people could not let him go without some stronger evidence of the love and gratitude they owed him. He hoped this meeting would be only preliminary to a larger expression of our feelings. Mr. Dickinson was deeply affected in his speech, and many of the congregation gave way to their feelings of grief.

Rev. J. C. Gibbs advocated the adoption of the resolutions in a few well-chosen remarks, and they were adopted.

It was then voted to select a committee of five to make arrangements for a meeting on Wednesday evening, Jan. 17. Allen Coffin, Samuel Dickerson, Edward White, J. C. Gibbs, and Mr. Hunter were appointed.

Gen. Saxton then thanked the meeting for their manifest approval of his course. He had endeavored to do his duty to his country and to all mankind, and had received his reward in the thanks of the freedmen and the consciousness of having tried to be faithful to his charge. He paid a fine tribute to President Lincoln as the author of the emancipation proclamation. The meeting then adjourned, to meet at Zion Church next Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock. Benediction by Rev. Mr. French.

### FREE SOCIETY AT THE SOUTH.

From the Evening Post.

IT is one of the gratifying signs of an improving public sentiment at the South, that the more liberal and intelligent journalists are freely discussing educational questions. The melancholy exhibition of ignorance given in the recent report of a teachers' convention in Tennessee, to the effect that eighty thousand adult whites in that State can neither read nor write, is but a single specimen of the facts revealed by the census and by travellers in reference to other States in the South. The debasing influences of slavery have actually degraded the lower order of the white population to a level even below that of the slave; the benefits of education having been denied equally to both. Why this was the case in Virginia, a late number of the Richmond *Republic* frankly tells us:

"There is no one well acquainted in Virginia," says that journal, "but knows that twice a year or oftener candidates for political preferment are required to appear before the people, and in no mean manner discuss, explain and enforce the particular tenets of which each one is the holder and propagandist; so that the stump has been in politics the teacher's chair, and the court-house or the grove adjoining the lecture room of the mass of the Virginia people." This was the kind of popular education which Virginia practised and Mr. James Brooks commended, before the war. But hear the *Republic* further:

> "One of the weightiest impediments to the establishment of a system of free schools in Virginia, of a public character and of general use, have been the prejudices and pride of the people themselves. This has been neither a pride of the rich, nor the poor, nor the middle classes. It has been indulged in by all. *A free school has been an object of aversion*—to the rich, because they scorn (as they erroneously indulged the thought) to accept education for their children, from the public, feeling quite competent to furnish it themselves—to the poor because they were too proud to accept education (as they erroneously indulged the idea) which came in the form of a gift to paupers. But we are of opinion that the time has come when each and all of those prides must have a fall, or rather, that they must give way to better reason, the necessity of the case, and a system devised so as to rob either class of a pretext for the indulgence of such unfounded and unworthy feelings. We hope to see a system by which it shall be the interest only and the price of each and every class of our people to patronize and cherish, as the common property of all, the public schools of Virginia.
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> * * * "To the reflecting mind it must be apparent that the day of large landed estates, of magnificent distances, of acres by the thousand, is to pass away by the operation of causes now at work and intensifying day by day. The inability to cultivate large farms, the influx of population and a variety of potent influences are at work to subdivide lands, to reduce the size of farms, to bring the dwellers nearer together by creating more of them, and thus creating the sources from which the schoolroom of each neighborhood is to be filled. How soon this is to happen we surely cannot know; but this we know, *that we cannot begin too early to forecast and provide* for what we are still striving to bring about, and what we have reason to believe the future will assuredly bring.
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> "What Virginia needs and must have, is a system of free public education—a system supported and enforced by law. She must make the education of all classes a matter of concern. It must take rank even with, if not above, politics, and agriculture, and banking, and commerce, and railroads. It must be a fundamental provision."

The *Republic* makes confessions which go far towards explaining the willingness of the Southern people to rise in revolt. Free schools were "objects of aversion;" the masses of the people received their instruction from oily-tongued demagogues, whose want of principle stimulated unholy ambition; black men were sold from auction-blocks and windy orators declaimed; ignorance prevailed among the people, and the great landed proprietors governed white and black chattels alike, excepting that the former were exempt from sale. The war, as the *Republic* admits, has changed all this. With the establishment of free schools, a free press, and the preservation of the right of free speech, will come reason and foresight and the fullest liberty. The free labor, the free school and the free thought of New England, the Middle States and the West gave them the enlarged views, the moral strength, the physical vigor, the intense feeling of nationality, which won the victory in the late struggle. The nation which in all its parts recognizes the full value of these qualities can never be otherwise than free, wise, happy and prosperous.

## *MR. CONKLING'S AMENDMENT.*

From the Evening Post.

It was a great oversight when the Great Amendment was passed, that a clause was not coupled with it, adjusting the rule of representation and taxation to the change it wrought. As some four millions of human beings had passed from the State of bondage to the state of "free persons," the old article of the Constitution which proportioned the Federal taxes and the representatives to the number of such persons, created at once a great inequality. This article reads as follows: "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and, excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons." By this provision freemen are the only persons who can properly be said to be represented.

At the time when the Constitution was framed, several States in both sections of the Union contained a class of laborers—emigrants from Continental Europe—who had mortgaged their future services for a certain definite length of time, in order to secure the price of a passage to this country, which they had no other means of paying. These men, thus bound to serve their creditors a few years upon their own contract to pay their just debts, were to be taken and deemed as absolute freemen. Indians not taxed were counted out of the representation, *because* they were not to be taxed.

So far the provision is straightforward and easily understood. But the last phrase is less intelligible. The words "three-fifths of all other persons" appear enigmatical. For they imply that in this republic of equal laws there are persons whom the Constitution reckons as by so much less than human beings. The phrase suggests an anomaly indeed, for which we have suffered reproach and derision without stint. But the days of such reproach are ended now, thank God, and the proposed amendment aims to perfect the good work and put the statute itself right, in all its parts, before the world.

As the clause now stands, the next census will result in an enormous disproportion of representatives to the South. In South Carolina, for instance, where the population is half black and half white, it will only be necessary, in order to determine her proportion of representatives, to multiply the number of whites by two; or, in other words, her Congressional representation will be about double.

Whatever State may in 1870 be found to possess a population entirely white, and equal in numbers to the white population of South Carolina, will have exactly half the numerical influence of the latter State in Congress. Surely it would seem politic in us to adopt the motto of the pseudo Democrats, and say that "this is the white man's government." For, under such circumstances, white men only would be represented in the Government. The paradox of human bondage in a free Republic has been got rid of, but in this place another sort of inequality appears.

It will help illustrate our discussion to briefly refer to the history of the clause which it is proposed to amend. When the subject came before the Constitutional Convention, John Adams proposed that the expenses of the General Government should be borne by the several States in proportion to population. Southern delegates demurred to this, contending that the labor of the Southern slaves was not as valuable as that of the Northern mechanic or laborer; and that the number of people comprised within the different sections of the Union was not a fair test of their comparative ability to pay. But as no other basis could be fixed which seemed at once so simple and so easily to be ascertained, and as the Southern delegates were unwilling that Congress should be allowed to put its own value upon the slaves for the purpose of taxing them as property, the present provision was adopted by way of compromise.

The South consented to be taxed upon the slaves *per capita*, or by the head, three-fifths as much as freemen were rated, and the North consented that the slaveholding States should be allowed a corresponding ratio of representation in addition to that of their free population.

As to the particular shape Mr. Conkling has given his amendment, it is so well explained in his brief but clear and forcible little speech, that not another word need be added. It remains for Congress now to make this ratification at once, submit it to all the States as members of the Union, where we have no doubt it will be successful this winter, and then proceed to its more ordinary business.

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From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The people of Richmond are just now very much exercised over the report that President Johnson, owing to the hostile attitude of the Legislature, proposes to take back his restoration order and proclaim Virginia to be again under provisional authority. Whether or not there be any truth in this rumor it is certain that Mississippi merits such action on the part of the President. The officials and people of this State have shown an unworthiness to be intrusted with authority much less to have a representation in Congress. When, some months since, the President set Provisional Gov. Sharkey over the people, he gave them every assurance that a display of a spirit of loyalty would secure all the rights and privileges pertaining to State autonomy. An election for Governor was held and the people elected to the gubernatorial chair not the Union candidate, but one who had served as a Major-General in the insurgent armies.

The President, however, overlooked this disregard of his wishes, and forwarded Gen. Humphreys his pardon papers before the result of the canvass had been officially announced. But the latter had no sooner entered upon his duties than he issued a special proclamation of the most offensive character, breathing a spirit of violent hostility toward the Government, and especially toward the freedmen. The spirit manifested by the Governor appeared at once to pervade the people, and from that day to this, we have received accounts of outrages perpetrated upon original loyalists and helpless blacks. Correspondents at Jackson, Vicksburg, and elsewhere in the State, have filled their letters with stories of this character. We at first questioned the statements, but they have since been so frequently reiterated and repeated, that there must certainly be much foundation for them.

One letter-writer at Jackson says that the negroes are constantly subjected "to whippings without mercy, tying up by the thumbs, beating with clubs, pounding with pistols, cutting with knives, etc., etc." Not long since a Union man on returning to his home, near Bahalia, was put to death by his old neighbors, and no investigation into the affair took place. While a party of negroes were participating in a festive party at Shanghole last month, twenty whites surrounded the building, set fire to it, and burned to death several of the blacks. A few days ago a mob assembled at Hazelhurst, seized Capt. Warren Peck, sub-Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, tied him on a horse and conveying the officer to Gallatin, confined him for two weeks in a jail, until he was forcibly released by his regiment.

On the night of the 6th inst., a body of citizens repaired to his plantation, near Greenville, and coolly shot down Gen. T. O. Osborn, formerly Colonel of the 39th Illinois Volunteers, and afterward promoted for "gallant and meritorious conduct." He had left his Illinois home to engage in cotton planting. We cannot learn that any notice has been taken by the authorities of the murder. Gov. Humphreys has now furnished another evidence of the animus which pervades the State in a special cotton proclamation, in which he explicitly recognizes the legality of the proceedings of the various State Legislature convened during the rebellion, in direct opposition to the President's theory of Reconstruction, which wholly ignores all legislation in the recovered States during the period of the rebellion.

It is unpleasant to be compelled to record these evidences of hostility and insubordination in Mississippi; and yet it is due to the President, Congress, and the loyal people, that all the facts in the case be revealed. If one of the restored States improves the very first opportunity of its freedom from national control to array itself in hostility against the national authority, and to inaugurate a system of persecution against the blacks and those who remained true to the flag—the servants of the people, those to whom it intrusted the responsible and delicate tasks of reconstruction and reorganization, should know it and act accordingly.

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**Iowa.**—The Iowa Legislature has ratified the Constitutional Amendment abolishing and prohibiting slavery. It is worthy of mention, as a sign of the times, that all the Democratic members of the two Houses—save one, who was absent—voted for the measure!

# National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT—WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1866.

## *PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.*

No State shall make any distinction in civil rights and privileges among the naturalized citizens of the United States residing within its limits, or among persons born on its soil of parents permanently resident there, on account of race, color, or descent.

## *HALF A LOAF BETTER THAN NO BREAD.*

If old saws were always wise saws, and wise saws were always argument, many problems might be solved that are now in doubt. In all the thirty years' war with slavery and its determined opponents at the North, it has been presumed that politicians and party leaders were all radical and all right; but that the people, the dogged, mulish people, were wrong, and must be beguiled into their duty; must be caught by craft up into the kingdom; must be seduced into salvation. Stall-fed officeholders, pampered favorites of powerful party leaders, when solicited to make their influence serviceable to the cause of justice and freedom, were ever ready and eager—distressed to do so · but then the public sentiment was not ready for it. The people were not up to it. The Church, too, based her action on this philosophy, and preached a gospel which, like almanacs, "would answer, with variations, for any latitude," but seemed aimed at sins done ages ago. When the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was asked to make polygamy a cause of discipline, or refusal for admission to the Churches in Mahometan countries, she refused, on the ground that it would be out of her province, because polygamy was lawful as well as an established custom there. Her language was, "It is the business of the Board to prosecute the work of saving souls, without interfering with the civil condition of society any faster than the consciences of the people become enlightened." Slaveholding being the custom of our own country, gave the Board less trouble. For many years it gave no trouble. Slaveholders were members of the Board, corporate and honorary, and missionaries besides. Slaves were sold to replenish its treasury, as well as to pay the salaries of ministers at home. The crucifiers of the Son of God were more scrupulous. They held the sale of a man as brokerage in blood; and would not put its price into the Treasury of the Lord.

When remonstrances were presented against such perversion of the gospel, the answer was, it is better to give what the heathen can bear, than nothing. Where the cross would be too great an offence, preach the old rites and doctrines. To the Jews, a little of the leaven of circumcision—synagogue and sanctuary are much the same. To the Greeks, philosophy, poetry, the wisdom of the schools, were a wholesome admixture with the foolishness of the sect everywhere spoken against. And the Pantheon would be a grand presentation to him whose followers, like himself, had not where to lay their heads. Even He who dwelleth not in temples made with hands, could not disdain such an offering. And so, indeed, the offence of the cross ceased. And the doctrine that walked barefoot, and fasting, and cold, and naked, in Judea, was soon arrayed in Tyrian purple, rode in royal chariot to the capitol, and sat down on the throne of the Cæsars. And men said triumphantly, "Now indeed is the millennium. The sublimest prophecy is fulfilled. "Kings have become nursing fathers" to the Church. Welcome the latter-day glory! But anointed visions could not see it. True, indeed, they said, "a millennium is here." But it has come in the conversion of the Church down to the world—not by converting the world up to the Church; and the sudden declension and corruption, with the bloody and terrible persecution which followed, showed with which of these witnesses was the secret of the Most High.

So is it ever when truth and justice are held mere marketable commodities, to be fashioned like garments or ornaments, to please false fancies and vitiated tastes. So is it generally with the delusive dream that half a loaf is better than no bread.

The "half loaf" may be, and probably when applied to morals, to questions of right and wrong, is far worse than "no bread." When the strong and full fed steals or snatches it from the weak and starving poor, surely it is not "better than no bread." During the contest three hundred years ago on transubstantiation, a Protestant baker, to test the faith of the Romish priest, put arsenic in the sacramental loaf he was employed to bake. The prudent priest, in spite of his faith in the presence of the real body and blood, deemed even half a loaf of such bread, *much worse than none*, and declined to touch it; but sought to bake the baker in his own oven, heated, like the Babylonian furnace, seven times hotter than it was wont to be heated. And when the half loaf is accepted or chosen at the cost of many loaves later but more legitimately to be had, then it becomes worse than none. When the man ate his last measure of seed corn, instead of planting and waiting patiently for golden harvests, he could have little reason to boast of his plentiful meal, or to give thanks for it. Killing the bird that laid the golden eggs was surely bad economy, no matter how good a Christmas dinner it made, or how many eggs in embryo might have been found.

Our fathers, in framing the Government to secure their own liberty, forgot the half million they themselves had chained. They came home from their war, and sat down like Dives at their feast of freedom, forgetful of the Lazarus who sat at the gate full of sores. But God did not forget. The slave power rolled on and brought the rich man down to the hell of war, with its fire and brimstone and many plagues. And lifting up his eyes, being in torments, he saw Lazarus in Abraham's bosom, freed and fed by a great Proclamation sounded down from above. The "half loaf" of 1789 proved worse than no bread, seventy years afterward.

And now behold us at our feast again, and ask how came we here? It was Lazarus who brought us forth from our firey prison. We besought Father Abraham, and he sent him, not with a drop of water to cool our parched tongues, but with a commission of deliverance, restoration and reconstruction, if we were found worthy. And though loaves more miraculous than fed the multitude on the plains of Judea are offered us, we have absolutely chosen the half loaf stolen from the again starving Lazarus at our gate, while the very dogs of Spain are coming with the British lion to pity, and to lick his sores.

And this is the wisdom we have learned in almost a century of peace and war. We began with our half loaf, stolen from the starving poor at our door. We were taxed a penny a pound on tea by the power that ruled us. We made a government of our own, under which we taxed the tea, then took the tea, then the drinker of the tea, and made them all our own. Half a loaf, we said, was better than no bread. Better half slaves than all slaves.

Between the South and North, too, there was a compromise, like a deadly poison, from the eating of which, under the law of the God of Jeremiah and Jefferson, Garrison and John Brown, we are infected to the second death. The South partook to madness, to wild insanity, and tore herself in pieces. The North sinned and suffered with her. God in compassion plunged both in purgatorial fire, but they are not healed. Like the drunkard recovered from the shrieking terrors of delirium tremens, we rush again to kiss the devil whose breath is our plague and destruction. Our religious faith, our philosophy, our political and social economy, our statesmanship and our jurisprudence are all based on the deadly delusion that even in morals, and on the sublimest questions, too, a half loaf, and that stolen, and poisoned, and chosen, too, at the loss of all the garnered wealth of the infinite Providence, can be, and even is better than no bread.

## *DRIVING THROUGH THE AMENDMENT.*

The New York *Times* says a Richmond paper has already driven a coach-and-six through the proposed Constitutional Amendment in regard to suffrage. It argues, in substance, as follows: "The Amendment enacts that when any class shall be deprived of suffrage on account of race or color, such class shall not be counted as representative population. Very well · there is no other restriction: we may fix, as qualification for voting, any amount of property, say a hundred thousand dollars in real estate · or we may require a voter to understand Hebrew, or solve Euclid's problems on the black-board, or do any other most difficult thing; if we say nothing about his race or his color, the Amendment will not touch us." The *Times* very properly adds: "The property qualification is by no means unpopular even in the North, and in the South it would effectually shut out ninety-nine hundreths of the freedmen. Add to this the requirement of reading and writing fluently, and the job is done—the colored men are altogether excluded. Of course a considerable number of poor whites would go overboard with them, but that would be so much the more agreeable to the upper classes. By the judicious application of these principles most of the Southern States might largely increase their representation in Congress, while they decreased their voting numbers, thus improving upon their favorite theory of keeping the government in the hands of the aristocratic few."

And a Republican Congress adopted such a measure in the lower House by a vote of a hundred and twenty to forty six. Even Massachusetts had but two out of ten representatives to oppose it. The Boston *Commonwealth* says: "It is undoubtedly a matter upon which true men may differ, but we confess our judgment goes with the *two*, Messrs. Baldwin and Eliot." Could not the brave *Commonwealth* afford to state that a little stronger? Mr. Sumner has done so at any rate; perhaps, indeed probably at the expense of his standing in the party. But that is of little consequence, for the doom of a party capable of such legislation is sealed. Let the graves of the old Federal and Whig and the Democratic parties be once more opened, for the feet of those who shall carry the Republican party out also, are already at the door. God has not bought the freedom of four millions of his children at the cost of a million human lives, to be defrauded in the purchase by such compromise, cowardice, and criminality even, as generally lie at the basis of legislation like this.

## *CONGRESS, GEN. SHERMAN AND THE FREEDMEN.*

The letter below from Gen. Sherman shows that his order relative to the occupancy of the Sea Island lands by the Freedmen, was conditional only. But it is evident that both he and the Secretary of War supposed they were doing a work which Congress would confirm for all time. The action of that body yesterday, however, shows how wildly they judged of its constitution and quality. They did all in their power by giving the best title they could confer, and by carefully avoiding in the order any language which might throw doubt upon the validity of the claims. It was universally understood that these Islands were confiscated forever; and none more fully believed it, than their rebel owners who had fled from them. No shadow of suggestion ever was breathed that they would or could be restored to them. The promises of the Federal Government soon brought thirty thousand loyal, laboring men and women to possess and improve them. And though surrounded by every form of discouragement, hardship and suffering, they soon dotted the lands with their habitations, school houses and churches, and the Islands began to blossom again like the rose.

And now after all this, while the poor settlers were jubilant with hope, even in most desponding conditions in many respects, and were looking forward to a millennium of liberty, a brighter paradise on earth, than they had ever prayed for even in heaven, behold a Republican Congress by a majority of a hundred and thirty-six to thirty-three, dashing all those bright anticipations to the ground forever! Human language fails here. So with the letter of Gen. Sherman, the subject must rest for the present.

Washington, Feb. 2, 1866.

*To Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:*

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt last evening of your letter of Feb. 1, and in compliance with your request, enclose herewith a copy of field order, No. 15, of 1863, with this brief history of its origin and the reasons for making it:

The Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, came to Savannah soon after its occupation by the forces under my command, and conferred freely with me as to the best methods to provide for the vast number of negroes who had followed the army from the interior of Georgia, as also for those who had already congregated on the islands near Hilton Head, and were still coming into our lines. We agreed perfectly that the young and able-bodied men should be enlisted as soldiers, or employed by the Quartermaster in the necessary work of unloading ships, and for other army purposes. But this left on our hands the old and feeble, the women and children, who had necessarily to be fed by the United States. Mr. Stanton summoned a large number of the old negroes, mostly preachers, with whom he had a long conference, of which he took down notes. After the conference he was satisfied the negroes could, with some little aid from the United States, by means of the abandoned plantations of the Sea Islands and along the navigable waters, take care of themselves. He requested me to draw up a plan that would be uniform and practicable. I made the rough draft, and we went over it very carefully, Mr. Stanton making many changes, and the present Orders No. 15 resulted and were made public.

I knew, of course, we could not convey title to land, and merely provided "possessory" titles to be good so long as war and military power lasted. I merely aimed to make provision for the negroes who were absolutely dependent on us, leaving the value of their possessions to be determined by after events or legislation.

At that time, January, 1865, it will be remembered that the tone of the people of the South was very defiant, and no one could foretell when the period of war would cease. Therefore I did not contemplate that event as being so near at hand. I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. T. Sherman, Maj.-Gen.

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**Louisiana State Militia.**—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* telegraphs from Washington, Feb. 4, that "letters from officers of the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana show that the militia in that State are organized into patrols for the purpose of scouting the country and forcing the freedmen to remain upon the plantations. Near Shreveport they are enforcing some of the most odious features of the old slave system. In one instance they gave 10, in another 30, and in another 300 lashes. Three freedmen's school-houses were destroyed by a mob in the parish of St. Mary, and in Thibodeaux. In the parish of Lafourche a lady employed in teaching a school of adult freedmen was driven from her work by brickbats used by a mob. The civil authorities are not protecting the freedmen, and the Freedmen's Bureau is their only source of protection." The same writer adds: "A letter from Mr. Reed, of New Orleans, to an officer of the Treasury Department, says that in some of the parishes the freedmen are fleeing for their lives; that they refuse to work for their former owners, but are seeking Northern men for whom they are desirous to work on any terms, and that when employed by such men they work faithfully and industriously. They say that their old masters oppress them the same as formerly."

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**A Congressional Sensation.**—A Washington correspondent of the *Times* says: "The dramatic features of the debate on Wednesday were the protest of Mr. Baker, of Illinois, against Mr. Stevens' proposed hasty action, and the remark of Mr. Brooks, of New York, who sent a Woman's Rights petition to the Clerk's desk, with the remark that he would much prefer to see white women vote to black men. This drew a round of applause from some soldiers in the galleries, accompanied by quite a clapping of feminine hands. It was a very great event for Mr. Brooks, and the first of the kind in his Congressional career. He seemed as much surprised at it as anybody, and the Speaker, with his usual admirable temper and impartiality, rebuked disorder everywhere, on the floor of the House as well as in the galleries."

**Extra Standards.**—Presuming that many persons who do not take The Standard would wish to see the proceedings of the late meetings in Boston, we issued an enlarged edition last week to supply them. Mr. Garrison, with his characteristic kindness, loaned us the subscription books of the *Liberator* to facilitate our purpose, for which we bespeak for him the thanks of every friend of the The Standard and its cause. Appended to the paper will be found a card, to which the attention of every non-subscriber to it is respectfully invited.

## *METHODIST REMINISCENCES.*

The following is an extract of a private letter from a long and well proved friend of the cause of justice and freedom in Massachusetts. The old writers and workers of thirty years ago will be reminded by it of many a discussion and conflict, when a Church and Ministry *(Bishops included,)* that practised, defended, or excused slave-breeding, slave-trading and slaveholding from the Bible, was proved to be "a brotherhood of thieves," in newspapers, in anniversaries, in conventions, in school-house and grove gatherings, or wherever battles were fought and victories won

"'Who's to wear the Crown' may be an interesting question, but the freedmen, so many of whom are being persecuted now worse than ever—shot, hung and starved by their former owners—might think the discussion of it now a little premature. Still our modest Methodist brethren will discuss it doubtless. If they could call up the spirit of Rev. Dr. Fisk who, some 32 years ago, occupied three pages in this same paper (*Zion's Herald*) with an argument to show that slavery was upheld by the Bible, he, of course, would feel a deep interest in it. At that time he was at the head of the largest religious denomination in the country, and was more emphatically a leader than any other. His, if I mistake not, was the first attempt of this kind, though it was immediately followed by others from leaders in each of the religious denominations. Strange that a Methodist now should be talking about a crown for abolishing a Bible institution. Our statesmen of that period who fought the agitators so persistently and called upon the people of the North to conquer their prejudices, were doubtless strengthed in their course by these leading divines as much as Sumner, Wilson, Chase and others, like them have since been strengthened in the opposite course by Theodore Parker. Where will the discussion of this question about 'the crown' leave the pro-slavery divines of that period, whose leadership was so well followed by the rank and file in each of the denominations, at least up to the time of the commencement of the war. The discussion must and should be carried on if for no other purpose than to show the utter worthlessness of the religion taught by these men and their followers.

"Things at Washington may look a little better. But do the best that Sumner, Stevens, and their followers can, and let them carry all their measures triumphantly, and still the fate of the freedmen, for the present at least, must be deplorable in the extreme. It seems as if the process of their extermination, which some—as the *Round Table* for instance—predict and others desire, had already commenced. If so, who's to wear the crown, and where will be the future greatness, power and glory of our country according to H. W. Beecher's and Bishop Simpson's prediction."

Bishop Hedding, too, old and venerated at that time in the same church, inculcated earnestly the divinity of slavery, and in a manner quite his own. He declared "*the right to hold slaves is founded on this rule: all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them!*"

## *JOHN BEHEADED.*

From the N. Y. Observer.

Herod thought that, in beheading John, he was exterminating a troublesome element in his own affairs, and ending a moral movement among his people. He thought that he could now do as he pleased, without rebuke, and that all danger of reform in the multitude was past. Imagine his disappointment when he finds the same work going on with increased vigor and effect, when he hears that a teacher of the same truth confirms his declarations with such wonders as were never attempted by the Prophet he had slain.

The enemies of Luther desired to disregard their promise of safe-conduct, and urged that his ashes, like those of Huss, should be committed to the Rhine. Is it not a wonder that the recollection of Huss did not suggest the words of Herod when he heard of Jesus:—"John have I beheaded, but who is this of whom I hear such things?" How could the Papacy avoid the paraphrase, "Huss have I burned, but who is this of whom I hear such things."

Charles bitterly regretted that the Reformation was not strangled in the cradle, when Luther was at Worms. How vain the regret! Had he been guilty of the blood of Luther, some one would have been raised to do Luther's work. Though it may be in a different way, the purpose would have been accomplished; the mind of the world would have been disenthralled, freedom of thought and discussion would have been secured, the century dawning would have been filled with splendor, although the sun of Luther had been extinguished by this blackness of darkness from the gates of hell. Laborers may perish, but the work goes on. Trees may fail, but they make room for the sun and rain to develop the new and stronger shoots that spring from the soil enriched by death. Lips may be silenced, but the voice is not suppressed. A powerful man falls, but it is like the levelling of a mountain; it goes toward filling up some deep valley, to bridging some mighty chasm. It fixes their influence and teaching in human hearts, and it is part of the great work of preparing the way of the Lord, making his paths straight.

The *Observer* has been reading history. A later chapter tells when the pulpit and the Religious Press of this country, led by the New York *Observer* preëminently, made themselves to the cause of humanity and liberty what Herod was to John, the Papacy to Luther, and Charles to the Reformation. Lovejoy was shot, Torrey was slowly murdered in a Baltimore prison, and John Brown was hung before the Northern Church had ceased to defend slavery, or to sit with slave-breeders and slaveholders at the sacramental table, or to denounce Abolitionists as heretics and infidels. And the *Observer* may be interested now to know that the very truth, faith and philosophy of its article above, sustained the Abolitionists through all their trials in a thirty years war in behalf of freedom. When "principalities and powers," and especially "spiritual wickedness in the high places" of the church were arrayed against them, the names of John, Luther, Huss, and other heroes like them, were ever on their tongues, their strength, their song, and joy.

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**Foreign Topics.**—An excellent friend in Philadelphia in a private letter says:

"I received your circular touching subscriptions to your excellent paper. It occurred to me to remind you that when the English Abolitionists had secured to every man in the Empire the right to own himself, they went further and insisted on his right to the product of his own labor, without being robbed by the Corn Law to benefit the aristocracy. Now I don't know whether you see the doctrine of *Free Trade* in the light that the English Abolitionists saw it, but if you do, there are thousands of thoughtful men ready to enter the ranks when they understand the question; and I should be glad to see them enlightened in the crusade against monopoly and wrong by such an earnest advocate."

We can only say to our correspondent that while The Standard is the organ and property of the American Anti-Slavery Society, whose members are men and women of all classes of opinion on Free Trade and other topics foreign to the special object of the Society, it would not be proper to engage in the discussion proposed. Unquestionably, however, when the Society meets in May, this subject and many others will receive attention.

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**Ratification Meeting at the Cooper Institute.**—A mass meeting of the colored people was held last Wednesday evening in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of "uniting in expressing their sentiments in regard to the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery." At 8 o'clock, when the exercises, which consisted of prayer, music, and singing by about three dozen little girls arrayed in white, commenced, every seat was occupied, and later comers were obliged to stand. Mr. George Smith presided. The principal address was by Rev. J. Sella Martin. He was followed by Theodore Tilton and Frederic Douglass in brief but eloquent addresses which were enthusiastically applauded. All the speakers agreed that in the present condition of the South, especially of the Freedmen, there was little cause yet for rejoicing, though thankfully accepting all the good which had been achieved.

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**West Point still Ascendant.**—The Military Council of Major-Generals recently in session at Gen. Grant's Headquarters, in Washington, has submitted its report to the Chairman of the Military Committee. It is said that they make several suggestions unfavorable to the admission of the volunteer officers into the Regular Army, and recommend various changes in the Regular Army Bill. It is also understood that they recommend the increase of the number of cadets by 150 in order that each State may have two cadets—75 to be appointed from the sons of officers and soldiers who have been killed in the service.

**Vote of Condolence to the Widow of Geo. W. Gordon.**—The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Executive Committee have sent the following vote of condolence to the widow of Geo. W. Gordon, who was executed during the late terrible disturbances in Jamaica. From the best possible testimony in his case, he seems to have been the John Brown of those scenes in all but the armed resistance:

At a general meeting of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, held at No. 27 New Broad Street, E. C., London, on Friday, the 1st of December, 1865, Edmund Sturge, Esq., in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to forward a copy to Mrs. Gordon, and to advertise the same in the principal daily papers:

"The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, having taken into consideration the melancholy and painful events which have occurred in your family, have appointed the undersigned to convey their sentiments of condolence and sympathy.

"We have learned with unfeigned grief and intense sorrow of heart the affliction which has fallen upon you, in the death of your lamented husband. It is not our province to anticipate the verdict of our country and the age on the process by which his death was compassed; but we warmly assure you of our entire sympathy in this hour of domestic bereavement. May you feel strength and submission in the conviction, that fearful as this trial now seems, it may be blessed in the advance of the cause of freedom. May God uphold you when flesh and heart fail; and in your solitude and memory of the past, may you have consolations which will prove abundant and sustaining."

(Signed) Edmund Sturge,
Chairman of Committee.
L. A. Chamerovzow, Secretary.

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**Presidential Levees.**—A correspondent of the New York *Herald* one day last week described at great length the Presidential receptions. It will be seen by a single paragraph below that the "White House" is determined to carry out the profane declaration made several months ago, that this "*shall be a white man's government.*"

"Society in Washington has gone through a complete transformation during the past year. Never was a change in this respect so noticeable or so marked as here. It is seen at the receptions at the White House and all other social gatherings. The former are again resuming the brilliancy of the palmy days of the republic. During the last four years the parlors and reception rooms of the Presidential mansion on every reception night were crowded to overflowing with soldiers fresh from their camps, with boots covered with mud, while *negroes and representatives of the lower classes*, who paid no regard to dress or cleanliness, were seen mingling in the crowd in great numbers. This was so marked a feature that no lady with a rich dress could venture in the East Room without danger of spoiling her dress, while elbowing her way through the crowd. All this has now disappeared. The receptions are all well attended. The rooms are comfortably filled on every occasion, but by a different class. The most gorgeous display of rich toilets has now taken the place of the blue overcoats of *the private soldiers from the camp and the display of fancy colors by the negroes.* Ladies arrayed in their rich silks, satins, tarletans and velvets, with their diamonds and jewels, now grace these gatherings. The general appearance of the rooms when the guests have all gathered there is that of a fancy dress ball. It is doubtful if any of those grand balls in New York can excel the brilliancy of the dress at these receptions. The evening parties of the members of the Cabinet, Senators and other officials *all show the same change*, but to a less extent than the receptions at the White House, for they have been more private and exclusive in their character. Social life and society in Washington have never been more attractive or fascinating than this winter. It is daily increasing in interest, and bids fair to excel anything known here in the past."

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**God's Providence.**—Bishop Elliot of Savannah, Ga., in a thanksgiving sermon, made especial mention of God's Providence in slavery. He says:

"It is very curious and very striking in this connection, to trace out the history of slavery in this country, and to observe God's providential care over it ever since its introduction. African slavery had its origin in this country in an act of mercy, to save the Indian from a toil which was destroying him; but, while the Indian has perished, the substitute, who was brought to die in his place, has lived, prospered, and multiplied. Behold the providential interposition! Then, when the slave trade was destroyed, the inability any longer to obtain slaves through importation forced upon masters in these States greater attention to the comforts and morals of their slaves. The family relation was fostered, the marriage tie grew in importance, and the 800,000 slaves who inhabited these States at the closing of our ports in 1808 have, in the short space of fifty years, grew into four millions."

The Chicago *Philosophical Journal* remarks on the above:

"We see no very remarkable display of God's wisdom in allowing the African to be enslaved to save the Indian, or in the black man's increasing to perpetuate the institution of slavery."

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**Recognition of the Republic of Dominico.**—The President has recognized another government of colored inhabitants, as the following message to Congress shows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: Believing that the commercial interests of our country would be promoted by a formal recognition of the independence of the Dominican republic, while such a recognition would be in entire conformity with the settled policy of the United States, I have, with that view, nominated to the Senate an officer of the same grade with the one now accredited to the republic of Hayti, and I recommend that an appropriation be made by Congress towards providing for his compensation.

(Signed) Andrew Johnson.
Washington, Jan. 30, 1866.

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**The Freedmen's Bureau.**—The *Tribune* says: "The Freedmen's Bureau Enlargement Bill passed the House yesterday by the decisive majority of 136 to 33; Kentucky to the contrary notwithstanding. It was somewhat amended; so that it must go back to the Senate for action on the amendments; but the end is sure. We most heartily congratulate the country on this triumph of Justice and Humanity." Mr. Stevens' remarks on the subject, in our Congressional Proceedings in another column, show the quality of that Justice and Humanity,

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**The Negro Pew.**—The *Tribune* wants to know by whose authority a "colored gallery" is established in the Senate Chamber. The Senate has just passed a bill to make all men equal before the law; why does it make them unequal in its own presence. The separation is a concession to a vulgar and inhuman prejudice, a relic of pro-slavery hatred, and inexcusable on any ground. We got rid of "colored cars" in New York long ago. Is the U. S. Senate to keep in the rear of this caste-ridden city on a question of color and race? [Before the law is one place. Before the law-makers is another.]

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**To a Subscriber.**—*Somebody* writes from *some* place, neither specified, to have The Standard discontinued. The word "*boyhood*" occurs in the letter or we should know as little of his sex as of his name and residence. The letter was mailed at Salem, Ohio, and the writer says his name may be found on the Salem list. It should have been found in his letter. How else are we to know it? And this is published for many besides the Salem subscriber.

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**Alabama and her Freedmen.**—The thief doth fear each bush an officer, and a discomfited slaveholder has an equally wholesome dread of the slaves he has long driven and scourged without pay or pity. And so last week Alabama put a law into full effect prohibiting any freedman, mulatto, or free person of color from owning fire-arms, or carrying a pistol, under a penalty of three months imprisonment, and a fine of $100.

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**Condensation.**—The number of Constitutional Amendments already proposed in the present Congress, it is said, are nearly thirty. If Congress could only amend itself to an amount involving all those of them which are important, and the people would also amend proportionably, the parchment could even be got on with, as it is. But without these, changes in the mere parchment will be of little avail towards national prosperity, honor, greatness and glory.

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Judge Kelley, in a recent speech in the House, read from an Alabama newspaper a statement that in one county in that State, there were, in one week, five executions of negroes by the regular sentence of courts, for the crime of larceny—two of the executions being for stealing a horse. The newspaper in question justifies the hanging. It also contains the sentence of a negro to ninety-nine years' imprisonment for stealing potatoes. The laws thus executed were passed in the days of slavery, but are, as appears, still in force.

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**Eighth Census Report.**—We are indebted to Hon. E. D. Morgan, of the U. S. Senate, for the volume on manufactures, very voluminous and valuable, for which are tendered our hearty thanks.

**Brooklyn.**—Wendell Phillips, Esq., will lecture at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening of next week.

## *PERSONAL.*

The Norwich [illegible] says the Dou
Douglass to lecture in Meriden on
Rights," and made a good thing of it pe
morally too if they listened to his words.

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The Boston *Congregationalist* says:
choice in the sale of seats in Rev. Henry W
Church was purchased by Mr. Joseph
forger of the Presidential Proclamation

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Moody Kent, formerly a lawyer at
Pittsfield on Thursday, aged 87. He wa
Newbury, Mass., and a graduate of Harv
1801. He was unmarried, and left p
amount of about $500,000.

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The late Senator Benton was once aske
ize the following public men, viz: Calh
Clay, and Buchanan. He said, Calh
politician, but no statesman. Webster
but no politician. Clay is both a politicia
man. Buchanan, sir, is a *slippery fellow*

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Rev. J. C. Zachos, whose literary and
labors are well known in Massachusetts,
South since the war, has received a cal
pastor over the Unitarian society of Meadvil
has also been invited to connect himself wi
logical School as instructor.

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Carl Schurz delivered a strong addr
Brooklyn Fraternity on Tuesday evenin
logical and comprehensive review of
case of the South, and a forcible vin
right and the necessity of giving the
South the ballot. His allusions to the
calm in temper, yet unreserved and effect
followed by Mr. Theodore Tilton, in a
quent protest against prejudice of
an incidental admission in Mr. Schu

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Mr. T. Yancey, of Mississippi, writes
of the Freedmen's Bureau, about a
been sold away from her parents, in this
loving style:

"As for recognizing the right of
children, I can say that not one Southern
man in the whole South recognizes the neg
*man*, but as *stolen* property forced by the
the *damnable* United States Government."

The papers tell us that in Yancey's
Soto), sixty prominent citizens are under
on charge of murdering negroes.

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The *Tribune* says: "A letter received in
from San Domingo gives the substance
tion between Secretary Seward and Pres
The latter was anxious to obtain from M
assurance that the United States would
Republic of San Domingo. Mr. Sewar
stated that he could say nothing official
believed that a minister sent by the Pres
Domingo to Washington would be received
attention and consideration customarily
Government of the United States to the
of friendly powers."

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Frederick Douglass, making a speech th
ing in Brooklyn, was induced to con
Henry Ward Beecher and some of his
affecting the rights of negroes. "I do no
with Mr. Beecher," said Fred., "though I d
agree with him. I remember that, not many
he declared that, if he could abolish slavery
stant, or, by waiting twenty-five years, could
abolished that its overthrow would wholly
the glory of the Christian Church, he would
latter. I presume he was entirely sincere
ference; and yet if I were a Maryland sla
Mr. Beecher were my slave, and I had a
could take this opinion out of him in less th
hour."

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We are not sure, says the *Tribune*, that M
would get a cordial welcome in Georgia.
They don't seem to recognize the service he
them, if we are to judge by the brilliant whi
ture to extract from its setting in the Augus
*tionalist*. It is concerning Mr. Garrison an
continuance of the *Liberator* that we read

"In spite of the most melancholy specta
century, this hideous old demon grins, and
praises God! Yes, his work is done, as fa
world is concerned for him; but blood will
wrongs be righted, and—Jehovah is just.
are the disunionists, and have been so th
Such men are the rebels, and ought to be
Biding that time, we are content to know th
organ has become extinct."

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There has been of late considerable dis
community where the Rev. Miss Olympi
sides, and especially in the church at Weym
ing, over which she is settled, as to whethe
present statute regulations, she can legally
marriage. The statute authorizing minis
form the marriage ceremony uses the word
and the question arose whether female
included. An order was accordingly int
the House of Representatives last week b
Judiciary Committee was instructed to cons
any legislation is necessary upon the su
Committee has reported that no legislation
being unanimously of opinion that a woma
ordained can, under our statutes, legally
marriage.

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The Washington correspondent of the
refers to the letter of Gov. Brownlow:

"Judge Kelley of Philadelphia is in rec
from Gov. Brownlow, in which, after spea
rious factions in Tennessee, he continues
the classes of men in this State who ar
praise of the President's reconstruction p
fought them for the last quarter of a centu
the help of God I will not surrender to the
declining years. Should the Federal Gove
us over to the tender mercies of the galvani
tied and pardoned rebels of Tennessee, I wi
family and go North, and live and die in pe
letter from which this extract is made is
five days ago."

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The Belgionists have a serious question pr
to them by a Mr. Richards in a late speech i
nessee Legislature; a question proper and
both Northern and Southern Conference
years past. He said: "Why, Mr. Speake
very cautiously upon the domain of theolog
I am but little versed, is it not a fact that
ists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and other rel
nominations of the South have professed
have Christianized multitudes of the negro
them fit for heaven? And will these go
us believe that a man may be a good Metho
tist and yet not fit to be believed on oath
may be worthy to take the sacrament and
stand in the witness box? That he may
the Almighty as a saint in glory, but cannot
the Justice of the Peace to swear to an acc
dollars for work which he has done in the
cotton field? If that be religion, Mr. Spe
these the principles on which it is based,
less we have of it the better for public morals

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The Sea Islands Freedmen were never war
by their truest friends, that they might be
from their homes, because none ever suppose
an event possible. Chaplain French writes
Charles Sumner, within a few days, that it was
late in the Fall that any intimation was given
Government did not intend to fulfil its promise
though the order directed only possessory title
given, it encouraged improvements and outl
clearly justified the people in expecting a perp
possession. If, after all this, the Governmen
that it is under no legal obligation to protect
fiding and loyal people longer in the occupancy
homesteads, will it, dare it, assert before G
aid it so often invoked in the hour of extrem
without whose help vouchsafed, victory mi
have come, that it is under no moral obligation
even to the very letter, the promises and sacred
of these orders? Would these freedmen,
they were, have made the sacrifices they have
islands, and then expend the time, money and
they have on their homesteads (for much of wh
adequate compensation can ever be made, even if
the Government were disposed to make it), if the
been told that the Government might possibly
faith with them, surrender back to their former

all their homesteads, and hereafter to shirk for themselves as best they could? Never! no, never. In the full belief that their homes were permanent, they have made little improvements in building, in fencing, laying out gardens, planting vines, etc., nearly all of which will be of no value to others. And to be torn away now seems to them very cruel on the part of the Government.

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Gen. Howard of the Freedmen's Bureau, to correct a serious mistake involving the standing of a most estimable auxiliary of the department, writes thus to Mr. Bowen, President of the National Freedmen's Association:

DEAR SIR: Learning from several members of your association that a circular, issued by my order, and one or more letters, written from my office, have been construed as reflecting upon your association and upon Mrs. Josephine S. Griffing, your agent, I unhesitatingly state that no such reflection was intended.

The statements in the appeal over your names, upon the authority of Mrs. Griffing, were rehearsed to me through letters from the North and West. These letters gave me the impression of fearful want beyond anything my inspectors and agents reported.

On examining "the appeal" itself, I find that I was mistaken, or, rather, misinformed. I deeply regret that any statement of mine should stop contributions in behalf of the poor. Many men, women, and children in this city and District need aid of every kind; and I hope the benevolent may not shut us out from their contributions till, at least, they shall have given us a fair share in them. You are at liberty to publish this letter if you deem it calculated to remove any erroneous impression I may have given rise to.

Respectfully, O. O. HOWARD, Maj.-Gen.

### SOUTH CAROLINA CORRESPONDENCE.

[THE following extracts from a South Carolina correspondent of large experience, close and impartial observation, and sterling philanthropy, cannot fail to move the reader.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 25, 1866.

I am overwhelmed with care and labor. Of all sights ever beheld, I think I see the most pitiful, the most terrible, every day, and almost every hour. The South tell us, and you, that they "accept the situation in good faith;" that they are "disposed to deal justly and kindly by the negro;" that they "recognize the Government of the United States as their Government." There were never more unmitigated falsehoods uttered this side of hell. I know the facts. I witness them every hour. They "accept the situation" as the highwayman does the halter. They "deal kindly with the negro," as the hawk does with the sparrow. They certainly are the most complaisant, and the most exacting sinners that God, or President, ever "*pardoned.*" They talk about their rights, and clamor against the demands of the Government, just as though they had never made war to crush that Government out of existence; or murdered its President; or starved its prisoners; or poisoned its soldiers, or blown up its ships and men with torpedoes; or covered the waters with pirates, to ruin its commerce; and various other *trifling peccadilloes* that might be mentioned.

Thank God, if Congress has scotched their wheels for the present. If justice is done, they will not be allowed to move, till treason hides its hoary head, and loyal citizens can be protected in their lives and liberties, without the interposition of bullets and bayonets. I tell you that such is the hatred against loyal men, and such is the cruelty and venom exhibited towards the negroes by the whites, everywhere, and always, that if the Military and the Bureau should be withdrawn entirely, no friend of the oppressed race could live one day in South Carolina; and the negro would have occasion to curse the day that his own freedom was proclaimed in the ear of his master!

Within three days, more than two thousand have reached this city from the country, most of whom have labored all the season, and have been driven away with nothing; not even food enough to last them to the city! For instance: one "Townsend," a wealthy planter, has employed over four hundred. They raised a large crop of corn, peas, wheat, oats, rice, potatoes, and cotton, and were all driven away, with less than one bushel of corn to each family. They took the cars a hundred miles from this city; but the conductor, finding they had no money, thrust off a portion of them at Louisburg, and the remainder at Orangeburgh. One hundred of them have arrived here. The rest are where they left the cars; and without food, or shelter, or covering. Infants are born there, aged and sick persons have died there; died in the open air. And Townsend is no exception. Others are doing even worse. In this State, there are yet thousands who do not know that they are, or should be, free. Guerilla parties are organized in all the interior parts of the State, some of them numbering two and three hundred, and armed to the teeth. Government agents are waylaid, shot at, and killed. Negroes are whipped, robbed, shot and hung! A party are now on trial in this city for shooting and throwing into the river three U. S. soldiers, who were guarding some Government cotton. This city has been indulged with a civil government of its own. A police has been established, mostly of Irishmen. No one can serve in that capacity unless he has fought in the Confederate army two years! They seem to relish severity towards the negro, seizing him for any trifling offence, and shooting him for real or imaginary resistance. If the black man resists insults from the white, they drag the black man to jail, and let the white man run riot.

Such is the actual condition of South Carolina, and Gen. Sickles has just issued an order with twenty-three sections, bearing upon these, and many other particulars, designed to abrogate all their "Negro Codes," and to secure the rights and the lives of the negroes, which at present are in constant jeopardy. If this order can be carried out, it will greatly mitigate the horrors of the existing state of things. But this depends greatly upon the action of the military, who, now that they have soundly whipped the rebels, as a general thing, seem willing to do the same thing to the negroes. Gen. Saxton has been removed, probably at the persistent instigations of these *loyal rebels*. His successor, Gen. Scott, appears, so far, to be a very suitable person for the position; but it is hardly to be expected that he will exhibit the same sympathy for the freedmen, or the same hostility to rebels, that Gen. Saxton has done in the past.

### PHILADELPHIA RESOLUTIONS.

AT a stated meeting of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society, held January 11, 1866, the following resolutions were adopted, and the Secretary was directed to send them to THE STANDARD for publication.

Whereas, The Amended Constitution of the United States forever prohibits the existence of slavery in this Nation; therefore,

Resolved, That we record, with grateful praise, this triumph of our cause, and rejoice with joy unspeakable that the purpose for which we have been so long associated is thus far accomplished.

Resolved, That we will henceforward devote ourselves to the completion of our work, by earnest efforts to obtain for the enfranchised slaves the suffrages of freemen, thereby securing to them the liberty which is now declared to be their legal right.

GULIELMA M. JONES, } Secretaries.
MARY GREW, }

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VIRGINIA.—The following resolutions, endorsing the policy of President Johnson, passed both branches of the Legislature of Virginia on the 6th instant. A Committee of eight, five from the House and three from the Senate, were appointed to present them to the President:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the people of this Commonwealth, and their representatives here assembled, cordially approve the policy pursued by Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in the reorganization of the Union. We accept the result of the late contest, and do not desire to renew what has been so conclusively determined, nor do we mean to permit any one subject to control us to attempt its renewal or to violate any of our obligations to the United States Government. We mean to co-operate in the wise, just and firm policy adopted by the President with all the energy and power we can devote to that object.

Resolved, That the above declaration expresses the sentiments and purposes of all our people, and we denounce the efforts of those who represent our views and intentions to be different, as cruel and criminal assaults upon our character and interests. It is one of the misfortunes of our present political condition that we have among us persons whose interests are temporarily promoted by such false representations; but we rely on the intelligence and integrity of those who wield the powers of the United States Government for our safeguard against such malign influence.

Resolved, That involuntary servitude, except for crime, is abolished and ought not to be re-established, and that the negro race among us should be treated with justice, humanity and good faith, and every means to that end that the wisdom of the Legislature can devise should be used to make them useful and intelligent members of society.

Resolved, *That Virginia will not voluntarily consent to change the adjustment of political power as fixed by the Constitution of the United States*, and to constrain her to do so in her present prostrate and helpless condition, with no voice in the councils of the nation, would be an unjustifiable breach of faith, and that her earnest thanks are due to the President for the firm stand he has taken against Amendments of the Constitution forced through in the present condition of affairs.

### GEN. SAXTON AND THE FREEDMEN'S CONTRACTS.

*To the Editor of the Standard*.

SIR: In THE STANDARD of Jan. 13th, under the head of "Labor Contracts in South Carolina," the form of a contract is given, of which it is said by the *Herald* that Gen. Saxton is the author.

As it is entirely opposed in spirit to all former contracts authorized by Gen. Saxton, it caused much surprise and comment among the planters of this island—(all Northern men)—when they read it in your paper.

It was impossible for one who, like myself, had been in his Department for three years, to believe that this good and true friend of the Freedmen had ever sanctioned this unjust and humiliating contract. I therefore asked him whether he had done so, and he authorizes me to say that he never did.

When it was laid before him at Darlington he positively refused to allow this contract to be made. It was modified to meet his objections, and when essentially altered and amended he did not forbid, but never approved its use.

Among the changes he demanded and which were made, was the substitution of the word "Freedmen," where the laborers were called "servants" and "hirelings." He refused to allow the Freedmen to be restrained of their liberty after work hours, and objected to the article which forbids their leaving without passes the plantation upon which they are employed. He would not tolerate such a provision as the eleventh by which the laborer could not sell any agricultural product without the written consent of the employer. These are only *some* of the modifications upon which he insisted.

The statement that he is the author of such a form of contract is doubtless meant to injure him in the minds of those men who have looked to him as a just protector of the Freedmen. It is designed to mitigate the indignation they would naturally feel at his removal from the position he has so faithfully, efficiently, and self-denyingly filled.

I have the contradictions of that statement from his own lips, and I feel sure you will be glad to insert it in your paper as mere justice to him.

Very respectfully, LAURA M. TOWNE,
Sup. Schools of Beaufort, Dist. for Pa. F. R. A.

[The article to which allusion is made in the letter above was inserted in our absence. The criticism we regretted at the time, though made by a personal and particular friend of Gen. Saxton, and in no captious or unfriendly spirit. But the General is too well known as a genuine philanthropist as well as a brave officer, to suffer from criticism either of foe or friend.—ED.]

### MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

OFFICERS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, CHOSEN JAN. 25TH, 1866.

*President,*
REV. JOHN T. SARGENT, Boston.

*Vice-Presidents,*
BOURNE SPOONER, Plymouth,
WILLIAM ASHBY, Newburyport,
ADIN BALLOU, Hopedale,
JEFFERSON CHURCH, Springfield,
JOSIAH HENSHAW, West Brookfield,
HENRY I. BOWDITCH, Boston,
JAMES N. BUFFUM, Lynn,
ELLIS ALLEN, Medfield,
JOHN BAILEY, Lynn,
DAVID P. HARMON, Haverhill,
EZEKIEL THACHER, Barnstable,
CHARLES LENOX REMOND, Greenwood,
JOHN CLEMENT, Townsend,
JOSHUA T. EVERETT, Princeton,
BENJAMIN SNOW, JR., Fitchburg,
GEORGE MILES, Westminster,
PLINY DAVIS, Framingham,
ZEBINA H. SMALL, Harwich,
WILLIAM POPE, JR., Dorchester,
ELBRIDGE SPRAGUE, Abington,
ELIAS RICHARDS, Weymouth,
JONATHAN BUFFUM, Lynn,
JOSIAH HAYWARD, Salem.

*Corresponding Secretary,*
MRS. CAROLINE M. SEVERANCE, West Newton.

*Recording Secretary,*
CHARLES K. WHIPPLE, Boston.

*Treasurer,*
RICHARD P. HALLOWELL, Boston.

*Auditor,*
WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH, Brookline.

*Counsellors,*
WENDELL PHILLIPS, Boston,
CHARLES K. HODGES, "
MRS. SARAH J. NOWELL, Cambridgeport,
MRS. MARY C. SAWYER, Grantville,
ABRAHAM FOLSOM, Boston,
JOSHUA B. SMITH, Boston,
WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH, Brookline,
MRS. CAROLINE R. PUTNAM, Salem.

### A LAW AGAINST WOMEN.

[The *Independent* has uttered brave words of late on the right of colored suffrage; greatly cheering the hearts and strengthening the hands of those specially engaged in seeking to secure that just and righteous demand. The following under the head of "A Law against Women," proves it to be acting from a high and intelligent perception of the principle, that if suffrage belongs to the negro it is not in virtue of his color, and still less of his sex, but of his humanity, and extends alike to women under the same divine law. The *Independent* is thus nobly throwing its great circulation and powerful influence directly in support of the most unpopular but necessary reform now before the American people.]

THE Spider-Crab walks backward. Borrowing this creature's mossy legs, two or three gentlemen in Washington are seeking to fix these upon the Federal Constitution, to make that instrument walk backward in like style.

For instance, the Constitution has never laid any legal disabilities upon Woman. Whatever denials of rights it formerly made to our slaves, it denied nothing to our Wives and Daughters. The legal rights of an American Woman—for instance, her right to her own property, as against a squandering husband; or her right to her own children, as against a malicious father—have grown, year by year, into a more generous and just statement in American laws. This beautiful result is owing in great measure to the persistent efforts of many noble women who, for years past, both publicly and privately, both by pen and speech, have appealed to legislative committees, and to the whole community, for an enlargement of the legal and civil status of their fellow-countrywomen. Signal, honorable, and beneficent have been the works and words of Lucretia Mott, Lydia Maria Child, Paulina W. Davis, Abby Kelley Foster, Frances D. Gage, Lucy Stone, Caroline H. Dall, Antoinette Blackwell, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and many others.

Not in all the land lives a poor woman, or a widow, who does not owe some portion of her present safety under the law to the brave exertions of these faithful laborers in a good cause.

Now, all forward-looking minds know that, sooner or later, the chief public question in this country will be Woman's claim to the Ballot. The Federal Constitution, as it now stands, leaves this question an open one for the several States to settle as they choose. Two bills, however, now lie before Congress, proposing to array the fundamental law of the land against the multitude of American women by ordaining a denial of the political rights of a whole sex. To this injustice we object totally! Such an amendment is a snap judgment before discussion: it is an obstacle to future progress; it is a gratuitous bruise inflicted upon the most tender and humane sentiment that has ever entered into American politics.

If the present Congress is not called to legislate *for* the rights of women, let it not legislate *against* them.

But Americans now live who shall not go down into the grave till they have left behind them a Republican Government; and no Republic is Republican which denies to half its citizens those rights which the Declaration of Independence, and which a true Christian Democracy, make Equal to All.

Meanwhile, let us break the legs of the spider-crab!

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BAD FOR OUR CAPITALISTS.—The Boston *Transcript* says: A bill has passed the Senate of Kentucky incorporating a bank in Louisville, to be controlled by free colored citizens. That shows progress. But the progress had a touch of spite and ingratitude in it. One Mr. Chandler of Taylor moved as an amendment, which was carried 17 to 12, that "no persons shall be permitted to act as officers who have ever lived in Boston." Now we rejoice that by the help of the negro, "the dark and bloody ground" is to manage its own finances. But this hit is hardly fair, in view of the fact that agents from said ground have heretofore been seen in this city, seeking help to sustain its neutral Unionism. Still, dark-hued bankers south of Ohio being a ray at least of the light that is breaking, Yankees will gladly pocket the harmless manifestation of chronic hatred and jealousy among their Southern brethren. We suppose that Bishop Smith will be among the first applicants for a discount at the counter of this decidedly new peculiar institution, and not again seek funds of our citizens to aid another church in Louisville.

### THE EMPIRE OF MISSISSIPPI.

WHEREAS, section 6, of an act of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, entitled "An act authorizing the issuance of Treasury notes as advance upon cotton, approved Dec. 19, 1861," provides that whenever the present blockade of the ports of the Confederate States shall be removed—which shall be determined by the proclamation of the Governor declaring the fact—"the Governor shall, by said proclamation, require all persons to whom advances may have been made, to deliver the number of bales of cotton upon which they have received an advance—in accordance with their respective receipts, within ninety days from the date of said proclamation.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin G. Humphreys, Governor of the State of Mississippi, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of said State, do hereby proclaim that the blockade of the ports of the Confederate States has been removed and I do require all persons to whom advances have been made, to deliver the number of bales of cotton upon which they have received an advance, in accordance with their respective receipts on file in the Auditor's office, within ninety days from the date of this proclamation.

[The New York *Times* calls the above, "injudicious speech and action!" What would be treason, then, even according to the *Times*? For it proceeds to say:]

This seems to us to be a matter which calls for explanation. We had understood that by the ordinance adopted by the Mississippi Convention, only such acts of the Mississippi Legislature were ratified as were consistent with the Constitution of the United States—and certainly no provision of an act of that Legislature which recognize the Confederate States as an existing nation, can possibly be held to be consistent with the Constitution of the United States.

Moreover, we should like to ask Gov. Humphreys what he means by proclaiming that the blockade "of the ports of the Confederate States has been removed." We are aware that the blockade of certain ports of the United States has been removed; but that is not in words what the act, under which he issues his proclamation, provides for; and certainly the meaning of that act has not been satisfied by the removal of the blockade which has been effected. It was a successful removal which was intended, not a removal by reason of defeat and submission.

[The *Times* closes its delicate criticism thus:]

We regret to see such action in the South. The people of the United States cannot fail to be suspicious of any act of the Mississippi Legislature in December, 1861, in reference to cotton. It could hardly be anything but an act, dictated by hostility to the United States and intended to help on the rebel government in its rebellion. And when they see such an open recognition of an act thus passed as still of binding force, how can they fail to see in it an indication that the people of Mississippi do not accept the situation frankly, but are striving to escape in every way from the reasonable effects of it? We tell them, and we wish they would heed our words, that such actions on their part are most prejudicial to their hopes. They tend to embitter feelings already sharp enough, and to create distrust where they should strive in every way to inspire confidence.

### CONGRESS.

FOR important Congressional Proceedings last week, turn to the first page. The great event of Monday of this week was the introduction to the Senate by Mr. Sumner, of a Preamble and Resolutions, which he supported by a speech thus described in the special dispatches to the N. Y. *Tribune*: In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Sumner occupied about three hours in what may well be termed the great speech of his life. He was but about half through when the Senate adjourned to go into executive session, and he will conclude to-morrow. It is said the speech will make 30 solid columns of the *Globe*. It gave evidence of great care as well as scholarly erudition, and received the homage of respectful attention from Senators and from Representatives, large numbers of whom left the House and filled the floor and lobbies of the Senate. The galleries were densely crowded throughout the delivery. This elaborate effort is in support of Mr. Sumner's substitute to the Constitutional Amendment which passed the House last week.

The speech may be looked for in next STANDARD, so far as space will allow. The Preamble and Resolutions are as below:

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) called for the reading of the following proposition, offered by him as a substitute for the joint resolution of Mr. Fessenden.

Whereas, It is provided that the Constitution of the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and

Whereas, By reason of the failure of certain States to maintain Governments which Congress can recognize, it has become the duty of the United States, standing in the place of guarantees, where the principal has made a lapse, to secure to such States, according to the requirement of the guarantee, governments republican in form; and

Whereas further, It is provided, in a recent Constitutional Amendment, that Congress may enforce the prohibition of slavery by appropriate legislation, and it is important to this end that all relics of slavery should be removed, including all distinction of rights on account of color;

Now, therefore, to carry out the granting of a republican form of government, and to enforce the prohibition of slavery, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., That in all States, lately declared to be in Rebellion, there shall be no oligarchy, aristocracy, caste or monopoly, invested with peculiar privileges and powers, and there shall be no denial of rights, civil or political, on account of color or race; but all persons shall be equal before the law, whether in the court-room or at the ballot-box; and this statute, made in pursuance of the Constitution, shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any such State to the contrary notwithstanding.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Monday.—Mr. Kelso and Mr. Williams offered each a resolution proposing further amendments to the Constitution, which surely must be sadly out of repair. A little real, genuine amendment of some millions of *human* constitutions so as to make better use of the parchment, even as it is, would greatly improve the national prospect. This however does not seem to enter into Congressional contemplation; probably would be quite unconstitutional.

IN THE SENATE on Tuesday, Mr. Sumner concluded his speech of which a Washington dispatch to the *Tribune* says: Senator Sumner concluded his great effort at 2:55, having commenced at 1. Diplomats, two Cabinet Ministers and a much larger number of Congressmen than yesterday were on the floor, while all the galleries and approaches were densely packed with attentive listeners. As the argument of the speaker culminated, he became grandly eloquent, and his elaborate plea, which might rather be denominated an essay, than a speech, for negro enfranchisement, unquestionably made a profound impression upon every intelligent listener. At its conclusion the door and galleries broke forth in applause.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The House first voted on the amendment of Mr. Smith to the original bill, namely:

That none of the provisions of this act shall extend to or be in force in the State of Kentucky.

This was rejected by a vote of 34 against 131.

The House next considered the substitute offered by Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania.

Nearly all the original provisions of the bill are retained in the substitute.

The principal modifications made are as follows:

In the fourth section, authorizing the President to reserve from sale or from settlement under the homestead or pre-emption laws, and to set apart for the use of the Freedmen and loyal refugees, male or female, the unoccupied public lands in Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas, and from the confiscated lands of the enemy, not exceding in all 3,000,000 of acres of good land, to be allotted and assigned in parcels not exceeding 40 acres each, to loyal refugees and freedmen; and in the fifth section, providing that the occupants of the lands under Major-Gen. Sherman's special field order, dated January, 1865, are confirmed in their possession, and that no person shall be disturbed in or ousted from said possession unless a settlement shall be made with said occupant *by the former owner* satisfactory to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau; provided, that whenever *the owners of lands* occupied under Major-Gen. Sherman's field order shall make application for restoration of the lands, the Commissioner is authorized, upon the agreement and with the consent of the occupants, to procure other lands for them by rent or purchase, not exceeding 40 acres for each occupant, or to set apart for them out of the public lands assigned for that purpose 40 acres each, upon the terms and conditions set forth in the fourth section.

The substitute of Mr. Stevens, as above, was rejected by a vote of 37 against 126.

The House then voted on the substitute reported from the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs for the Senate bill.

It is nearly the same as the Senate bill, with the following exceptions:

The substitute provides that the act shall extend to refugees and freedmen in all parts of the United States, and the President may divide the section of country within which the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus was suspended on the 1st day of February, 1866.

It also makes a reduction of the salaries of officers, and provides that no person shall be deemed destitute, suffering or dependent upon the Government for support within the meaning of this act who being able to find employment, could, by proper industry and exertion, avoid such destitution, suffering or dependency.

It further provides that whenever *the former owners of lands* occupied under Maj.-Gen. Sherman's field-orders shall make application for restoration of the lands, the Commissioner is authorized, upon the agreement and with the written consent of the occupants, to procure other lands for them, by rent or purchase, not exceeding forty acres for each occupant, or to set apart for them, out of the public lands assigned for that purpose in section fourth of the bill, forty acres each, upon the terms and conditions therein named.

The Commissioner is required to procure, by grant or purchase, such lands within the districts named as may be required for refugees and freedmen dependent on the Government for support, and shall provide or cause to be erected suitable buildings for asylums and schools.

The above are the most material modifications.

Mr. Stevens (Rep. of Pa.) said the bill as it stood contemplated the turning off the negroes at the end of three years from the land on which they had been located by the Government. He moved to strike out this objectionable clause. The bill said that the rental shall be based upon the valuation of the land, and that the occupants thereof may purchase it upon paying therefor the ascertained value of the land. What advantage was that? There were no public lands except the everglades. He moved an amendment so as to give the lands now occupied on the principle of the Homestead law, forty acres to each occupant. The President, he said, was now ordering the confiscated lands to be returned to their former owners, and the freedmen were to be removed from them, notwithstanding their erection of churches and school-houses. The pardoning power could not restore these lands to the rebels. None but Congress could prescribe such disposition of them. The freedmen on the sea islands, who had built their habitations and schools and churches there, had a right to retain the soil forever. It would be a burning shame to turn away the poor creatures. Sixteen thousand freedmen between Fortress Monroe and Williamsburg, Virginia, are occupying lands ceded to them by our Government under the Confiscation act. Having been taken as enemies' property and confiscated, it could not be repealed or reached by the pardoning power of the President. These sixteen thousand persons have built houses, churches and school-houses, and have over two hundred thousand dollars in savings banks. They were now to be turned out and the reeking rebels brought back to take their places. God forbid he should ever vote for a bill like this. The Emperor of Russia set a good example when the serfs were set free. That monarch said they had earned the land, and were entitled to it. And were they to sell the freedmen these lands at a price not less than the Government price, or rent them at a price they could pay?

The substitute for the Senate bill was, however, passed by yeas, 136; nays, 33.

### ORDER OF GEN. SICKLES.

THE following is the order of Gen. Sickles to which allusion is made by our South Carolina correspondent. We are indebted to the General himself for the receipt of it, and return him our sincere thanks. We give it room in our columns, with great pleasure.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 1st, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

1. To the end that civil rights and immunities may be enjoyed; that kindly relations among the inhabitants of the State may be established; that the rights and duties of the employer, and the free laborer respectively, may be defined; that the soil may be cultivated and the system of free labor [illegible] undertaken; that the owners of estates may be secure in the possession of their lands and tenements; that persons, able and willing to work, may have employment; that idleness and vagrancy may be discountenanced, and encouragement given to industry and thrift; and that humane provision may be made for the aged, infirm and destitute, the following regulations are established for the government of all concerned in this Department.

2. All laws shall be applicable alike to all the inhabitants. No person shall be held incompetent to sue, make complaint, or to testify, because of color or caste.

3. All the employments of husbandry or of the useful arts, and all lawful trades or callings, may be followed by all persons, irrespective of color or caste; nor shall any freedman be obliged to pay any tax or any fee for a license, nor be amenable to any municipal or parish ordinance, not imposed upon all other persons.

4. The lawful industry of all persons who live under the protection of the United States, and owe obedience to its laws, being useful to the individual, and essential to the welfare of society, no person will be restrained from seeking employment when not bound by voluntary agreement, nor hindered from travelling from place to place, on lawful business. All combinations or agreements which are intended to hinder, or may so operate as to hinder, in any way, the employment of labor—or to limit compensation for labor—or to compel labor to be involuntarily performed in certain places or for certain persons; as well as all combinations or agreements to prevent the sale or hire of lands or tenements, are declared to be misdemeanors; and any person or persons convicted thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment, not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

5. Agreements for labor or personal service of any kind, or for the use and occupation of lands and tenements, or for any other lawful purpose, between freedmen and other persons, when fairly made, will be impartially enforced against either party violating the same.

6. Freed persons unable to labor, by reason of age or infirmity, and orphan children of tender years, shall have allotted to them by the owners suitable quarters on the premises where they have been heretofore domiciled as slaves, until adequate provision, approved by the General Commanding, be made for them by the State or local authorities, or otherwise; and they shall not be removed from the premises, unless for disorderly behavior, misdemeanor, or other offence committed by the head of a family or a member thereof.

7. Able-bodied freedmen, when they leave the premises in which they may be domiciled, shall take with them and provide for such of their relatives as, by the laws of South Carolina, all citizens are obliged to maintain.

8. When a freed person, domiciled on a plantation, refuses to work there, after having been offered employment by the owner or lessee, on fair terms, approved by the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, such freedman or woman shall remove from the premises within ten days after such offer, and due notice to remove by the owner or occupant.

9. When able-bodied freed persons are domiciled on premises where they have been heretofore held as slaves, and are not employed thereon or elsewhere, they shall be permitted to remain, on showing to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the post that they have made diligent and proper efforts to obtain employment.

10. Freed persons occupying premises without the authority of the United States, or the permission of the owner, and who have not heretofore been held there as slaves, may be removed by the Commanding officer of the post, on the complaint of the owner, and proof of the refusal of said freed persons to remove after ten days notice.

11. Any person employed or domiciled on a plantation or elsewhere, who may be rightfully dismissed by the terms of agreement, or expelled for misbehavior, shall leave the premises, and shall not return without the consent of the owner or tenant thereof.

12. Commanding officers of Districts will establish within their commands respectively, suitable regulations for hiring out to labor, for a period not to exceed one year, all vagrants who cannot be advantageously employed on roads, fortifications and other public works. The proceeds of such labor shall be paid over to the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, to provide for aged and infirm refugees, indigent freed people, and orphan children.

13. The vagrant laws of the State of South Carolina, applicable to free white persons, will be recognized as the only vagrant laws applicable to the freedmen; nevertheless such laws shall not be considered applicable to persons who are without employment, if they shall prove that they have been unable to obtain employment, after diligent efforts to do so.

14. It shall be the duty of officers commanding posts, to see that issues of rations to freedmen are confined to destitute persons, who are unable to work because of infirmities arising from old age, or chronic diseases, orphan children too young to work, and refugee freedmen returning to their homes with the sanction of the proper authorities; and in ordering these issues, commanding officers will be careful not to encourage idleness or vagrancy. District commanders will make consolidated reports of these issues, tri-monthly.

15. The proper authorities of the State in the several municipalities and Districts, shall proceed to make suitable provision for their poor, without distinction of color; in default of which, the General Commanding will levy an equitable tax on persons and property sufficient for the support of the poor.

16. The constitutional rights of all loyal and well-disposed inhabitants to bear arms, will not be infringed; nevertheless this shall not be construed to sanction the unlawful practice of carrying concealed weapons; nor to authorize any person to enter with arms on the premises of another against his consent. No one shall bear arms who has borne arms against the United States, unless he shall have taken the Amnesty oath prescribed in the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated May 29th, 1865, or the Oath of Allegiance, prescribed in the Proclamation of the President, dated December 8th, 1863, within the time prescribed therein. And no disorderly person, vagrant, or disturber of the peace, shall be allowed to bear arms.

17. To secure the same equal justice and personal liberty to the freedmen as to other inhabitants, no penalties or punishments different from those to which all persons are amenable, shall be imposed on freed people; and all crimes and offences which are prohibited under existing laws, shall be understood as prohibited in the case of freedmen; and if committed by a freedman, shall, upon conviction, be punished in the same manner as if committed by a white man.

18. Corporal punishment shall not be inflicted upon any person other than a minor, and then only by the parent, guardian, teacher, or one to whom said minor is lawfully bound by indenture of apprenticeship.

19. Persons whose conduct tends to a breach of the peace, may be required to give security for their good behavior, and in default thereof, shall be held in custody.

20. All injuries to the person or property committed by or upon freed persons, shall be punished in the manner provided by the laws of South Carolina, for like injuries to the persons or property of citizens thereof. If no provision be made by the laws of the State, then the punishment for such offences shall be according to the course of the common law; and in the case of any injury to person or property not prohibited by the common law, or for which the punishment shall not be appropriate, such sentence shall be imposed, as, in the discretion of the Court before which the trial is had, shall be deemed proper, subject to the approval of the General Commanding.

21. All arrests for whatever cause will be reported tri-monthly, with the proceedings thereupon, through the prescribed channel, to the General Commanding.

22. Commanding officers of Districts, Sub-Districts, and Posts, within their commands respectively, in the absence of the duly appointed Agent, will perform any duty appertaining to the ordinary Agents of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, carefully observing for their guidance all orders published by the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, or other competent authority.

23. District Commanders will enforce these regulations by suitable instructions to Sub-District and Post Commanders, taking care that justice be done, that fair dealing between man and man be observed, and that no unnecessary hardship, and no cruel or unusual punishments be imposed upon any one.

By command of Maj.-General D. E. SICKLES.
W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

### FIRST ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING IN SPAIN.

[A Madrid correspondent of the London *Star* writes:]

"Yesterday was a day that will be long remembered in Spain by the lovers of the good cause of the abolition of slavery. The Society received the several eloquent and moving addresses from the Ladies' Negroes' Friend Society of London, from the Ladies Emancipation Society of Edinburgh, from the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society of Birmingham, the Ladies' Negroes' Friend Society of New-castle-upon-Tyne, and from the Ladies' Freedman's Friend Society, of Paris, and, anxious to present these earnest appeals to the ladies of Madrid without loss of time, conceived, as the best mode of so doing, the calling of a general public meeting of the members of the Society, as well as all lovers of the cause, inviting at the same time the attendance of the ladies of Madrid. Advertisements were sent to all the papers, and bills posted throughout Madrid to the effect, and the meeting took place in one of the theatres called Variedades, as no other building presented sufficient space, and even then hundreds were obliged to retire without entering, for want of room.

"Don Antonia Maria Sejovia presided. He opened the session with a few most appropriate remarks, setting before the audience the aim and object of the Society as well as the motive of the meeting, namely, to present to the ladies of Madrid the affectionate addresses of their sisters in England and France, urging upon them an earnest consideration of the subject, laying the basis of the association, and reading the names of several ladies to whom it was to be proposed that they should form a nominating committee of a Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society in Madrid.

"The Secretary, Don Julio Vizcarrondo, then proceeded to the reading of the letter of Lord Brougham to the Society, as well as those of Augustin Cochin and Montelambert. During the reading of those letters several gentlemen were engaged in passing through the parquette and the boxes inscribing the names of the ladies who were almost unanimous in wishing to become members of the Society. The President then announced that the several orators who had kindly volunteered to address the meeting would successively take the stand.

"Don Tristran Medina, a young Cuban and a priest, well known in Madrid, presented the subject in a religious light. Don Mariano Carreras, Don Felix Sem Roma (a celebrated orator and politician), and Don Laureano Figuerola and Don Gabriel Rodriguez followed. Last of all came the idol of young Spain, Don Emilio Castebar, the champion of the Democratic party, and the ardent friend and unflinching defender of liberty in every form. He was greeted with a perfect storm of applause, amounting fairly to frenzy; but when his voice could finally be heard, he was listened to with breathless attention, although interrupted at the end of every period. His able address closed with a most affecting tribute to the memory of Lincoln."

[The following is the address of the ladies of Edinburgh, alluded to above. It is a fair representative of them all. Some of them were very numerously signed, and by the best women of the realm:]

TO THE LADIES OF SPAIN.

*The affectionate Address of the Ladies' Emancipation Society of Edinburgh, Scotland.*

DEAR SISTERS: Will you permit us to address you on a subject which we believe to be of deep interest to you as well as to ourselves?

We have for thirty-five years been associated to promote the extinction of Slavery throughout the world, on the ground that it is a sin against the Most High God for man to enslave his brother, or to claim property in man.

We have rejoiced to witness the abolition of Slavery in the West Indian dependencies of Great Britain, and its abolition in the Dutch colonies, and, lastly, we have greatly rejoiced in the proclamation of emancipation to the four millions slaves of the United States of America.

Amid all these tokens of progress, it has been a source of much grief to us that the crime of slavery continues to be cherished in the colonies belonging to Spain, the more especially as those colonies present the principal market for the encouragement and perpetuation of the wicked, cruel, and infamous African slave trade.

Now, however, we hear with very great satisfaction and thankfulness that Spain is moving within herself for the extinction of this dark blot from her national escutcheon, and we greatly rejoice that you, the women of Spain, are giving ear to the cry of the oppressed. On women especially this cause has a strong claim for sympathy, for in slavery the women suffer very peculiarly and very terribly. It is not needful for us to recount to you all the wrongs, and sorrows, and degradations of slave women; but we would earnestly and affectionately entreat of you to suffer no consideration to deter you from raising your voices on behalf of these sufferers, and to spare no effort that may be in your power to promote this cause of humanity and justice.

In thus persevering, in due season "you will reap if you faint not," and your God will give his smile and sanction, and will bless your efforts, and you will have the joy of having assisted in removing this disgrace from the realm of your beloved Queen, and this crying iniquity from the face of the Lord's earth.

With earnest desire that the Divine blessing may be around you for your preservation, and may rest upon you and your efforts,

We are, your affectionate Sisters,
(Signed for the Edinburgh Ladies' Emancipation Society.)

ELIZABETH NICHOL, President.
AGNES LILLIE, } Secretaries.
ELIZA WIGHAM, }

Edinburgh, Nov. 2, 1865.

### VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT.

From the Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1866.

THE following is the substance of a conversation, which took place to-day, between the President and a distinguished Senator:

"The President said he doubted the propriety at this time of making any further amendments to the Constitution. One great amendment had already been made, by which slavery had forever been abolished within the limits of the United States, and a National guarantee thus given that that institution should never again exist in the land. Propositions to amend the Constitution are becoming as numerous as preambles and resolutions at town meetings. If, however, amendments are to be made to the Constitution, changing the basis of representation and taxation (and he did not deem them at all necessary at the present time), he knew of none better than a simple proposition embraced in a few lines, making in each State the number of qualified voters the basis of representation, and the value of property the basis of direct taxation. Such a proposition could be embraced on the following terms:

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to the number of qualified voters in each State. Direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to the value of all taxable property in each State. An amendment of this kind would, in his opinion, place the basis of representation and direct taxation upon correct principles.

"The President expressed the opinion that the agitation of the negro franchise question in the District of Columbia, at this time, was the mere entering wedge to the agitation of the question throughout the States, and was ill-timed, uncalled for, and calculated to do great harm.

"He believed that it would engender enmity, contention and strife between the two races, and lead to a war between them, which would result in great injury to both, and the certain extermination of the negro population."

[On the above, the Washington correspondent of the *Tribune*, two days later, writes thus:]

"The dispatch sent abroad yesterday by the Washington office of the Associated Press, detailing the views expressed by the President, concerning the Constitutional Amendment now pending in the House, and the enfranchisement of the colored people in the District of Columbia, is generally looked upon as an authorized, semi-official statement of the President's opinions. Persons who pretend to keep the run of things better than others, express the belief that the dispatch was published not only with the President's consent, but at the President's request, and that in causing it to be published, he desired to serve a notice upon Congress as to what he would be likely to do in case certain bills should come up for his signature."

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THE OLD LANDMARKS.—A meeting of the National Anti-Slavery Society was held in Boston on the 25th ult. Wendell Phillips, Susan B. Anthony, Stephen S. Foster, Chas. L Remond, Theodore Tilton, Abby Kelley Foster, Lucy Stone Blackwell, A. M. Powell, and Loring Moody addressed the meeting. Resolutions favoring equal suffrage were adopted.

A meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society met on the following day. Messrs. Garrison, Phillips, H. C. Wright, S. S. Foster, Mrs. Foster, Rev. Mr. Thomas of England, Samuel May, Jr. Theodore Tilton, Mr. Alcott, Col. Daniels of Wis., and others, discussed the propriety of dissolving the Society. Resolutions recommending the immediate dissolution of the Society were presented and almost unanimously rejected; whereupon, Messrs. Garrison, Edmund Quincy, and S. May, Jr., withdrew from the Society.

Massachusetts might as well have dissolved her Temperance Societies when the Prohibitory Law was enacted, as to abandon her Anti-Slavery Society because the Constitution prohibits slavery. Intemperance continues in Massachusetts, slavery continues in South Carolina. Preserve the old landmarks; we know what they indicate. We grieved at the demise of the *Liberator*. Let us not lose sight of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. It has been a beacon light for our guidance through many years of slavery. Remove it not, lest we mistake our reckoning and strand upon some hidden reef of duplicity. Four hundred thousand citizens thank the Society for its continued existence.—*Charleston (S. C.) Leader.*

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# Miscellaneous Department.

## CIVITAS DEI.

The roads are long and rough, with many a bend,
But always tend
To that Eternal City, and the home
Of all our footsteps, let them haste or creep
That city is not Rome.
Great Rome is but a heap
Of shards and splinters lying in a field
Where children of to-day
Among the fragments play,
And for themselves in turn new cities build.

That City's gates and towers
Know nothing of the earth's all-famous flags;
It hath its own wide region, its own air.
Our kings, our lords, our mighty warriors
Are not known there.
The wily pen, the cannon's fierce report,
Fall very short.

Where is it? Tell who can.
Ask all the best geographers' advice.
'Tis builded in no valley of Japan
Or secret Asia, nor in isle unfound
As yet, nor in a region calm and warm,
Enclosed from every storm,
Within the magical and monstrous bound
Of polar ice.

Where is it? Who can tell?
Yet surely know,
Whatever land or city you may claim
And count as yours,
From otherwhere you came,
Elsewhither must you go;
Ev'n to a City with foundations low
As Hell, with battlement Heaven-high,
Which is eternal; and its place and name
Are mystery.

WILLIAM ALLINGHAM.

## *A CUP OF COFFEE.*

BY BARON LIEBIG.

WHEN a boy I had lessons in French of a Frenchwoman, whose husband was confectioner in the grand ducal kitchen at Darmstadt. One of the sons—he became afterwards a brave and distinguished officer—was a great crony of mine, and with him I often paid a visit to the said ducal kitchen, which for me was not merely a source of material enjoyment.

The steaming, roasting and boiling which were going on there excited in me the greatest interest, and I could uninterruptedly watch the process of a roasting joint from the first, when it was raw on the spit, till that consummating moment when the fire had imparted to it a rich brown covering and of sweetest savor.

I observed how the roast-veal was sprinkled with salt, the capons wrapped in slices of bacon; nothing escaped my eager, boyish attention.

Hence I have retained a taste for cooking, and in leisure hours occupy myself with the mysteries of the kitchen; with the preparation of articles of human food, and all thereto belonging; in which are not unfrequently included matters of which chemistry knows next to nothing.

*Young* chemists do not devote their attention to such things, inasmuch as they are little fitted to afford proof of their skill and ingenuity, or to found a claim to recognition in the domain of science. It therefore is left for the older ones to do so.

On the best method of preparing our common beverage, coffee, the opinions both of cooks and connoisseurs considerably diverge; and the difficulty of decision cannot fail to be appreciated by him who knows that our tinmen and other artificers are yearly adding to the improvement of the half-hundred biggins of coffee-pots which we already possess.

As my recipe for the preparation of coffee threatens to make all these inventions unnecessary, I risk, of course, making all manufacturers as such my adversaries.

I appeal, however, to the impartiality of those who drink my coffee, all of whom I hope to have on my side.

[illegible] much has already been written about the [illegible] influence of tea and coffee upon our modern [illegible] and civilization, that it is useless to dwell more particularly here.

But this is certain, that Anne Boleyn must have risen from a breakfast of half a pound of bacon and a quart of beer (mentioned by her in one of her letters) with very different sensations as well as sentiments, from those she would have had, if the meal had consisted only of a cup of coffee or tea with some bread and butter and an egg.

I also pass over unnoticed the national economical importance of coffee, and will merely say a few words on the influence which coffee has had on modern warfare.

In the first Schleswig-Holstein and the last Italian campaign the introduction off coffee very materially contributed to improve the general health of the German and French soldier; and I am assured (by Captain Pfeufer, of the Sanitary Commission in the Bavarian Army) that since the use of coffee in the Bavarian army as beverage for the men, the number of soldiers on a march unable to proceed has, in comparison with formerly, very considerably diminished,—so much so, indeed, that sometimes not a man is ill; and this too when the distances have been great and the weather unfavorable.

And Julius Froebel relates ("Seven Years in Central America," p. 226), that for the men accompanying the great trading caravans in Central America, coffee is an indispensable necessity:—"Brandy is only taken as a medicine, but coffee, on the contrary, is an indispensable article, and is drunk twice a day, and in large quantities. The refreshing and strengthening effect of the drink under great toil in heat and in cold, in rain or dry, is extraordinary."

As is well known, the English are masters in the preparation of tea. In preparing coffee, the Germans are, so they assert, greater adepts. It is certain that more coffee is drunk in Germany than tea.

The German *savant* especially prefers coffee to tea, which, perhaps, is because of his habits and of the different effect of the two beverages on the body.

Tea acts directly on the stomach, whose movements sometimes can be so much augmented by it, that strong tea, if taken fasting, inclines to vomiting.

Coffee, on the contrary, furthers the peristaltic movement downwards; and, therefore, the German man of letters, more accustomed to a sitting life, looks on a cup of coffee, without milk, and assisted by a cigar, as a very acceptable means of assisting certain organic processes.

For the same reason, so it is said, Russian ladies have become patronesses of coffee and tobacco.

These remarks prove sufficiently that the preparation of a beverage possessing in the highest degree the above valuable qualities cannot be without interest.

I was originally led to my attempts in this matter by the intention to obtain an extract of coffee, which might be useful for travellers and for armies on a march; and on this occasion I became aware of the influence which the atmosphere, or the oxygen in the atmosphere, exercises on coffee, by which its qualities are very materially deteriorated. I have found that a watery hot extract of roasted coffee, which, when fresh, is perfectly enjoyable, if allowed to evaporate, quickly or slowly, in a high or low temperature, loses by degrees its agreeable flavor from coming in contact with the air; a black mass remains that cannot be entirely re-dissolved in cold water, and which on account of its bad taste cannot be used.

Be the method of preparing coffee what it may, it is first requisite to sort the berries. Foreign substances are frequently found among them, bits of wood, feathers, and usually a number of black, mouldy berries, which must be taken away; for our sense of taste is so delicate that the smallest admixture cannot escape notice.

Berries of dark or green hue are generally dyed; and these must first be washed in a little water and afterwards dried with a warm linen cloth; with those of a pale color this is unnecessary.

The next operation is the *roasting*. On this depends the good quality of the coffee. In reality the berries should only be roasted until they have lost their horny condition, so that they may be ground, or, as is done in the East, pounded to a fine powder.

Coffee contains a crystalline substance, named *caffeine* or *theine*, because it is also a component part of tea.

This matter is volatile, and every care must be taken to retain it in the coffee. For this purpose the berries should be roasted till they are of a pale brown color; in those which are too dark there is no caffeine; if they are black the essential parts of the berries are entirely destroyed, and the beverage prepared from these does not deserve the name of coffee.

The berries of coffee once roasted, lose every hour somewhat of their aroma, in consequence of the influence of the oxygen of the air, which, owing to the porosity of the roasted berries, can easily penetrate.

This pernicious change may best be avoided by strewing over the berries, when the roasting is completed, and while the vessel in which it has been done is still hot, some powdered white or brown sugar (half an ounce to one pound of coffee is sufficient). The sugar melts immediately, and by well shaking or turning the roaster quickly, it spreads over all the berries, and gives each one a fine glaze, impervious to the atmosphere. They have then a shining appearance, as though covered with a varnish, and they in consequence lose their smell entirely, which, however, returns in a high degree as soon as they are ground.

After this operation, they are to be shaken out rapidly from the roaster and spread on a cold plate of iron, so that they may cool as soon as possible. If the hot berries are allowed to remain heaped together, they begin to sweat, and when the quantity is large the heating process, by the influence of air, increases to such a degree that at last they take fire spontaneonsly. The roasted and glazed berries should be kept in a dry place, because the covering of sugar attracts moisture.

If the raw berries are boiled in water, from 23 to 24 per cent. of soluble matter is extracted. On being roasted till they assume a pale chestnut color, they lose 15 to 16 per cent., and the extract obtained from these by means of boiling water is 20 to 21 per cent. of the weight of the unroasted berries. The loss in weight of the extract is much larger when the roasting process is carried on till the color of the berries is dark brown or black. At the same time that the berries lose in weight by roasting they gain in volume by swelling; 100 volume of green berries give, after roasting, a volume of 150 to 160; or two pint measures of unroasted berries gives three pints when roasted.

The usual methods of preparing coffee are, first, by *filtration*; second, by *infusion*; third by *boiling*.

*Filtration* gives often, but not always, a good cup of coffee. When the pouring the boiling water over the ground coffee is done slowly, the drops in passing come in contact with too much air, whose oxygen works a change in the aromatic particles, and often destroys them entirely. The extraction, moreover, is incomplete. Instead of 20 to 21 per cent. the water dissolves only 11 to 15 per cent. and 7 to 10 per cent. is lost.

*Infusion* is accomplished by making the water boil, and then putting in the ground coffee; the vessel being immediately taken off the fire and allowed to stand quietly for about ten minntes. The coffee is ready for use when the powder swimming on the surface falls to the bottom on slightly stirring it. This method gives a very aromatic coffee, but one containing little extract.

*Boiling*, as is the custom in the East, yields excellent coffee. The powder is put on the fire in cold water, which is allowed merely to boil up a few seconds. The fine particles of coffee are drunk with the beverage. If boiled long, the aromatic parts are volatilized, and the coffee is then rich in extract, but poor in aroma.

As the best method, I adopt the following, which is a union of the second and the third:

The usual quantities both of coffee and water are to be retained; a tin measure containing half an ounce of green berries, when filled with roasted ones, is generally sufficient for two small cups of coffee of moderate strength, or one, so called, large breakfast cup (one pound of green berries, equal to 16 ounces, yielding after roasting 24 tin measures [of ½ ounce] for 48 small cups of coffee).

With three-fourths of the coffee to be employed, after being ground, the water is made to boil for ten or fifteen minutes. The one quarter of the coffee which has been kept back is then flung in, and the vessel immediately withdrawn from the fire, covered over, and allowed to stand for five or six minutes. In order that the powder on the surface may fall to the bottom, it is stirred round; the deposit takes place, and the coffee poured off is ready for use. In order to separate the dregs more completely, the coffee may be passed through a clean cloth; but generally this is not necessary, and often prejudicial to the pure flavor of the beverage.

The first boiling gives the strength, the second addition the flavor. The water does not dissolve of the aromatic substances more than the fourth part contained in the roasted coffee.

The beverage when ready ought to be of a brown-black color; untransparent it always is, somewhat like chocolate thinned with water; and this want of clearness in coffee so prepared does not come from the fine grounds, but from a peculiar fat resembling butter, about twelve per cent. of which the berries contain, and which, if over-roasted, is partly destroyed.

In the other methods of making coffee, more than the half of the valuable parts of the berries remains in the "grounds," and is lost.

To judge as favorably of my coffee, as I do myself, its taste is not to be compared with that of the ordinary beverage, but rather the good effects might be taken into consideration which my coffee has on the organism, Many persons, too, who connect the idea of strength or concentration with a dark or black color, fancy my coffee to be thin and weak, but these were at once inclined more favorably directly I gave it a dark color by means of burnt sugar, or by adding some substitute.

The real flavor of coffee is so little known to most persons, that many who drank my coffee for the first time doubted of its goodness, because it tasted of the berries. A coffee, however, which has not the flavor of the berry is no coffee, but an artificial beverage, for which many other things may be substituted at pleasure. Hence it comes that if to the decoction made from roasted chicory, carrots, or beet-root, the slightest quantity of coffee be added, few persons detect the difference. This accounts for the great diffusion of each such substitute. A dark mixture, with an empyreumatical taste, most people fancy to be coffee. For tea there are no substitutes, because everybody knows what real tea is like.

Heating qualities have generally been attributed to coffee, and for this reason it is avoided by many people: however, these heating qualities belong to the volatile products called forth by the destruction of the soluble parts of the berries in the process of roasting. Coffee prepared in my manner is not heating, and I have found that it may be taken after dinner without disturbing the digestion; a circumstance which, with me at least, always takes place after the enjoyment of strongly-roasted coffee.

For special cases, such as journeys and marches, where it is impossible to be burdened with the necessary machines for roasting and grinding, coffee may be carried in a powdered form, and its aromatic properties preserved by the following process: One pound of the roasted berries is reduced to powder and immediately wetted with a syrup of sugar, obtained by pouring on three ounces of sugar, two ounces of water, and letting them stand a few minutes. When the powder is thoroughly wetted with the syrup, two ounces of finely-powdered sugar are to be added, mixed well with it, and the whole is then to be spread out in the air to dry. The sugar locks up the volatile parts of the coffee, so that when it is dry they cannot escape. If coffee is now to be made, cold water is to be poured over a certain quantity of the powder and made to boil. Ground coffee prepared in this way, and which lay exposed to the air for one month, yielded, on being boiled, as good a beverage as one made of freshly-roasted berries.

HARD TIMES IN INDIA.—No rain fell in India the last season. The autumn rice crops were lost. Prices in half of Lower Bengal are one hundred per cent higher than usual. In some parts the people are in a state of starvation. In Monghyr, the poorest classes pick up leaves as food. A shopkeeper who gave a handful of grain soaked in water to each person was thronged with hundreds of applicants for the pittance. The rotting grain used for spirit now sells as food to those who can buy it. Even the refuse seeds from which oil has been pressed, are begged to satisfy hunger. Around Calcutta the peasantry fight for such puddles of water as are still left, to keep their rice alive.

AN AMERICAN LINGUIST.—When the Hon. Caleb Cushing was Attorney-General of the United States, he was said to be the only member of the Cabinet able to converse in any language besides his own. At a diplomatic dinner in Washington, given by Mr. Bodisco, the Russian Minister, he conversed in French with Mr. Sartiges, the French Ambassador; in Spanish with Don Calderon; in Dutch with Baron Von Gerol; in Portuguese with De Figancre; and in the purest Italian with the representative of the two Sicilies. The distinguished party were surprised and charmed, and some thought the Yankee polyglot could have added the Chinese, had a representative of the Celestials been present.

A WESTERN farmer, who wished to invest the accumulations of his industry in United States securities, went to Jay Cooke's office to procure the Treasury notes. The clerk inquired what denomination he would have them in. Having never heard the word used except to distinguish the religious sects, he, after a little deliberation, replied, "Well, you may give me part in the Old School Presbyterian, to please the old lady; but give me the heft on't in Free Will Baptist.

## *BUTLER ON HUDSON.*

IT is some months since the appearance of a sharply-written pamphlet by Rev. H. W. Hudson, the lecturer on Shakspeare, and lately a chaplain in the army, attacking Gen. Butler for alleged cruel treatment and personal abuse. The publication created a considerable stir at the time, and it was at once announced that Gen. Butler would reply to his assilant. So long an interval has elapsed that the public has perhaps nearly forgotten the whole affair; but the General's reply has at length made its appearance in a pamphlet published by Charles Hunt of Lowell, and entitled "Official Documents Relating to a 'Chaplain's Campaign (not) with Gen. Butler,' *but in New York*," with the simple motto, "Audi alteram partem." It is of course trenchant and spicy, like everything in which Gen. Butler has a hand, and will doubtless be very generally read.

Only the first five pages of the pamphlet are directly from the pen of Gen. Butler: these are in the form of a letter, dated in July last, to Bishop Clark of Rhode Island, in answer to one from him dated the previous November. In this epistle Gen. Butler sums up his defence from Mr. Hudson's accusations. He says that so far from his confining the chaplain in a "Bull Pen," there was no inclosure whatever around the tent or camp, and that the only restraint upon the prisoner's liberty was that of the sentinels around the army headquarters; that as to torturing the chaplain by confinement in a magazine tent liable to explosion, the same ammunition had previously stood in the General's own tent for fifteen days, and in the words of the letter "a possible explosion would have been as dangerous to myself and staff as to Hudson, except our final destination would have been different." To the third charge, that Gen. Butler kept Mr. Hudson confined for a long time without trial for purposes of oppression, Gen. Butler replies that the Chaplain's "guilt being confessed, a trial to ascertain it would be but a form;" that he could not dispose of the case because it was complicated with an offence personal to himself: that the movements of the army and other and more important objects took his attention from Chaplain Hudson; and that the prisoner was finally allowed to go home by Gen. Grant.

The remainder of the pamphlet is occupied by a minute statement of Lieut. Davenport of Gen. Butler's staff as to Mr. Hudson's arrest and imprisonment, he himself, as Assistant Provost-Marshal of the Army of the James, having had the supervision of the matter. His report includes a verbatim copy from short-hand notes of Mr. Hudson's cross-examination in Gen. Butler's tent, except that certain epithets applied by the latter to Gen. Gillmore, and described by foot notes as "more forcible than polished," are omitted and replaced by expressive dashes. The charges and specifications filed by Gen. Butler against Chaplain Hudson, after the release of the latter by order of Gen. Grant, are given in an appendix.—*Boston Advertiser.*

## *THE HOME OF A ROTHSCHILD.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Telegraph* thus describes Ferrières, the home of Baron James de Rothschild:

"When the Compiègne festivities are over those of Ferrières commence. Baron James de Rothschild selects the month of December as his special season for receiving his guests, because it is the season wherein he can best enjoy his favorite pastimes of hunting, shooting, etc. As at Compiegne, the Baron's guests are invited in four series; and if it were possible to exceed the magnificence of imperial Compiègne, the Baron would certainly outrival Napoleon III. The estate of La Ferrière was purchased thirty years ago by Rothschild from the heirs of Fouché, Duke of Otranto, for the sum of 2,600,000f. It has since been considerably increased, and it now consists of 37,000 English acres. Like the great Frederick, who vainly tried to purchase the mill of Sans-Souci which came 'twixt the wind and his nobility, the baron has vainly endeavored to buy a farm of fifteen acres which happens to be in the centre of his vast domain. The gold of the Rothschilds will not tempt the obdurate *paysan* to part with his beloved heritage. Curious to say, the adjoining estates belong to the mighty Pereires, the only name in France which in point of financial power can rival that of Rothschild.

"The Emperor's visit in 1865 to La Ferrière will be remembered. Every hour which his Majesty breathed in this superb mansion cost the host a million. Till that time no artist had been allowed to sketch the château; and it being a hideous amalgamation of incorrect style, such as would give Mr. Ruskin a shiver even to contemplate in a photograph, I think the baron evinced his good sense in not permitting his house to be seen in prints. Imagine a huge building, partly old English and partly Chinese in its decoration, surrounded by exquisite grounds, in the designs of which Paxton had no inconsiderable part, immense tanks well stocked with fish, and an indescribable air of artificial ornament pervading the whole, which conveys to one the idea that one of the sumptuous palaces in the Champs Elysées has been transported to the flat plains of La Brie.

"The interior arrangements, however, are faultless—a double staircase leads to the hall, which is eighty-five feet in height, and lit from the roof by a dome of glass, illuminated at night by 1,150 gas-burners. The gallery separates this vast hall from the dwelling-rooms, each of which would supply in itself enough treasures for a very respectable exhibition. Byzantine arm-chairs, pictures by Velasques, Joseph Vernet, Guido, Vandyke, and I know not how many more great masters, almost fatigue the spectator by their repeated claims for admiration. The most comfortable chair in the *salon de famille* was once the throne of a Chinese Emperor, presented by that Celestial to a Rothschild. A sofa in this said room is covered by Oriental embroidery bearing the Imperial Dragon. The baron's private study is furnished with Gobelin tapestry worked from designs by Boucher. The walls of the smoking-room are entirely covered by Russia leather, exactly the tint of a cigar, and on this costly material Eugène Laury has painted exquisite frescoes. The family dining-room is decorated by sporting subjects, executed by Philippe Rousseau. It opens on a small and very plain synagogue. It was in the large dining-room that the Emperor and his suite partook of the celebrated luncheon in 1862, served on Bernard de Pallissy china and plate chiselled by Goattières."

WHAT do people mean when they write the formula of their dead friends: "Whereas it has pleased God to remove our beloved brother (or sister)," etc? Do they really think God hath pleasure in the death; that He delights in the accident, the breaking of His law, by which the agony of mortality comes to us and ours? Probably not; and if not, why do they keep saying so? The phrase is neither respectful to the language, to ourselves and our deceased friends, nor to Him, who ruleth in love and in order, with sympathy and with sorrow.

HENRY BURGOINE, the young American who succeeded "Mandarin" Ward in the command of the Imperial Chinese army, and who afterward joined the rebel forces, and was recently drowned while a prisoner, was formerly a resident of Washington, and in 1847 was a page in the United States Service. He has a brother and sister residing in Arkansas.

# Advertisements

MAN IMMORTAL! The Argument from Nature, from Revelation, and from Ghosts, Phantoms, Pre-existence and Spirits; Nature of the Soul; Annihilation; Foreknowing in PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

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ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

CURE LUMBAGO, PAINS OF THE SIDE, VARICOSE VEINS, SORE CHEST, ETC.,

An Electrician, who has great experience of their effects in *local rheumatism*, in *tic doloreux*, and deep-seated nervous and other pains, and in affections of the kidney, etc., etc., attributes all their sedative, stimulative, and pain-relieving effects to their electric qualities. He asserts they restore the healthy electric condition (equilibrium) of the part, and *that* being restored, pain and morbid action cease.

LAME BACK.

Brandreth House, New York, November 23, 1859.

T. ALLCOCK & CO.—*Gentlemen:* I lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back. Having heard your Plasters much recommended in cases of this kind I procured one, and the result was all that I could desire. A single Plaster cured me in a week.

Yours respectfully, J. G. BRIGGS.

General Agency, Brandreth House, New York.
Sold by all dealers in Medicines.

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CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE.

Old Father Time takes many a year
To turn to white dark colored hair;
But instantly the EXCELSIOR DYE
Brings back the tint that charms the eye;
And Nature owns that cunning Art
Can her own living hues impart.

Sold by druggists and applied by all Hair Dressers.

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CONSTITUTION WATER

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DIABETES,

Stone in the bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucons or Milky Discharges after urinating, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of the Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS

have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

We present the Constitution Water to the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful for curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.

In Dysmenorrhœa, or Painful Menstruation, and Menorrhagia, or Profuse Flowing, both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in one case being too little and accompanied by severe pain, and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.

That disease known as Falling of the Womb, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp, lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will, in all cases, be removed by the medicine.

Suppressed Menstruation, which, in the unmarried female, is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and *consumption* finally ends her career.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.

WM. H. GREGG & CO.,
Proprietors.

MORHAN & ALLEN, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff street, New York.

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THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC!

(NOT A WHISKEY PREPARATION.)

H O O F L A N D ' S

*GERMAN BITTERS,*

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatsoever.

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM

INDUCED BY

*SEVERE HARDSHIPS,*
*EXPOSURE,*
*FEVERS,*

OR

DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,

will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA,

AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

WILL PAY $1,000

to any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

*CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY*

AND

*DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.*

F

Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER,

*that this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whiskey, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the World.*

READ WHO SAYS SO.

* * * * * * * * * *

[From the Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Phil.]

GENTLEMEN: I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it, with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,
W. D. SEIGFRIED, No. 254 Shackamaxon st.

A

[From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor *Christian Chronicle*, Phil.]

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

[From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Phil.]

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach.

D. MERRIGE.

From Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.]

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
966 Hutchinson street, Phil.

N

[From the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.]

I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD, Eighth, below Coates st.
Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1864.

Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks county, Pa., was cured of Dyspepsia of twenty years' standing.

A. M. Spangler, Editor of the *Culturist*, No. 25 North Sixth st., Philadelphia, says this Bitters was recommended to him by a medical friend, and six bottles cured him of complete prostration of the nervous system.

Rev. J. Newton Brown, D.D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and *Christian Chronicle*, Phil.;

Rev. Thos. Winter, D.D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church,

Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Phil., at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.

These gentlemen express, in the strongest terms, their favorable opinion of these Bitters.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

☞ See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

☞ Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any other of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place; but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
*NO. 63 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.*
JONES & EVANS,
[Successors to C. M JACKSON & CO.,]
Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

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C O N S T I T U T I O N

L I F E S Y R U P,

COMPOSED OF

IODIDE POTASSIUM,

With the Compound Concentrated Fluid Extract of

VALUABLE MEDICINAL

ROOTS AND HERBS,

A positive and specific remedy for all diseases originating in an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all DISEASES transmitted from PARENT TO CHILD.

SCROFULA

STRUMA. GLANDULAR SWELLINGS. ULCERATIONS.
KING'S EVIL. ERYSIPELAS. SALT RHEUM.

This taint (HEREDITARY and ACQUIRED), filling life with misery, is by all usual medical remedies incurable.

RHEUMATISM.

[ARTHRITIS.] NEURALGIA. GOUT.
LUMBAGO. SCIATICA. TIC DOLOREUX.

If there is any disease in which the Constituton Life Syrup is sovereign, it is in Rheumatism and its kindred affections. most intense pains are almost immediately alleviated—swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of years standing, have been cured by us.

NERVOUSNESS.

NERVOUS DEBILITY. SHATTERED NERVES. ST. VITUS' DANCE.
LOSS OF POWER. CONFUSION OF THOUGHTS. EPILEPSY.

Thousands who have suffered for years will bless the day which they read these lines. Particularly to weak, suffering woman will this medicine prove an inestimable blessing—directing their footsteps to a Hope which fulfils more than it promises.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

SALIVATION. ROTTING OF BONES.
BAD COMPLEXION. ACHES IN BONES.
FEELING OF WEARINESS. DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system entirely of all the evil effects of MERCURY, removing the Bad Breath, curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatic Pains which the Calomel is sure to produce. It hardens Spongy Gums and cures the teeth as firmly as ever.

Constitution Life Syrup,

eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, like

ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,

and all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfigure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

Constitution Life Syrup

cures all Swelling of the Glands, either of the Face, Neck, or Female Breast, and should be taken as soon as the swelling is detected, thus preventing their breaking, and producing troublesome Discharging Sores, which disfigure so many of the younger portion of the community, from six to twenty years of age. Young children are very subject to Discharges from the ears which depends upon a Scrofulous constitution. These soon recover by taking a few doses of the Life Syrup.

Epileptic Fits, Sympathetic or Organic Diseases of the Heart, as Palpitation, Disease of the Valves, producing a grating or sound, Dropsy of the Heart Case and all the affections of this important organ (persons suffering from any acute pain in the region of the heart) will be greatly relieved by Constitution Life Syrup.

BROKEN-DOWN AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS,

SUFFERING FROM INDISPOSITION TO EXERTION, PAIN IN THE BACK, LOSS OF MEMORY, FOREBODINGS, HORROR OF CALAMITY, DISEASE, DIMNESS OF VISION, DRY, HOT SKIN AND EXTREMITIES, WANT OF SLEEP, RESTLESSNESS, PALE, HAGGARD COUNTENANCE AND LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM, all require the aid of the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

FOR ALL FORMS OF

ULCERATIVE DISEASES

either of the NOSE, THROAT, TONGUE, SPINE, FOREHEAD, or SCALP, no remedy has ever proved its equal.

MOTH PATCHES upon the female face depending upon a diseased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of Constitution Life Syrup will correct the secretion, and remove the deposit which is directly under the skin.

In Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizziness, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

☞ As a general Blood-Purifying Agent, the Life Syrup stands unrivalled by any preparation in the world.

Diseases of the Spine, as usually developed [illegible] Disease, Neuralgia, and all Nervous Diseases, and Ladies suffering from Diseases for which they are at a loss what to do, we would advise the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP. It will restore their pallid countenance, strengthen the back and side, give them new energy, new life and buoyancy.

THE RICH AND POOR

are liable to the same diseases. Nature and Science have made the Constitution Life Syrup for the benefit of all.

PURE BLOOD

produces healthy men and women; and if the constitution is neglected in youth, disease and early death is the result.

TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine ever discovered for purifying the system and relieving the sufferings attendant upon childbirth. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, and increases and enriches the food. Those who have used it think it indispensable. It is highly useful, both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon childbirth.

WM. H. GREGG, M. D.,
Sole Proprietor, New York.

MORGAN & ALLEN,
Wholesale Druggists,
Agents,
46 Cliff street, New York.